THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 70. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 10.

Mr. Roebuck's Recent Speech—He is Severely Criticised—"La Lanterne" Again—Trans-Atlantic Telegraph.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival at New York yesterday, we have European advices to Sept. 10.

ENGLAND.

Minister Johnson and Mr. Roebuck, M. P.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent writes from London, Sept. 9:—

The case against Mr. Reverdy Johnson is stronger than I stated it. All that I knew of the relations between him and Mr. Roebuck I learned from the newspaper reports of their speeches at Sheffield. Mr. Roebuck has now written a letter which lets us a little further into the secret of the billing and cooing that went on between these old gentlemen. The language of Mr. Roebuck's speech, which seemed to everybody else a gross insult to America, did not, says Mr. Roebuck, offend the American Minister. He has "the best authority" for saying that it did not and Mr. Roebuck proceeds to say of Mr. Johnson:—

"In fact, he has given me every assurance that he felt greatly pleased by all that had happened since his arrival here, and to myself personally he used expressions of kindness and friendship which touched me very nearly, which I shall ever remember, but which I need not repeat."

Consider who Mr. Roebuck is and who Mr. Reverdy Johnson is. Remember the yells of exultation with which Mr. Roebuck welcomed the news of Rebel victories. Recall his description, in a public speech, of the Northern people—or the Northern army, it matters not which—as "the refuse and scum of Europe." Bear in mind that he has never in word or deed shown one sign of regret or repentance, but that since the war, as during the war, he has proclaimed on every occasion his hatred of America and grief that the Union was not broken in pieces. Then say whether this is the man whom the American Minister ought to be hobnobbing with on his first appearance at a public dinner, saluting as his friend, and "using expressions of kindness and friendship which touched me very nearly." Is it a measure of conciliation on the part of Mr. Reverdy Johnson to neglect the friends and court the enemies of his country? Is it diplomatic? Is it decent?

The protest which the English papers make against Mr. Roebuck's insolence is creditable to them, and shows their strong desire to neutralize the offense which America would naturally take. From a similar motive the liberal papers have refrained from criticising the conduct of the American Minister, deeply sensible as they must have been of its indiscretion, and of the affront it tacitly offers to the whole Liberal party in England. Be sure it requires on their part some patience to see Mr. Johnson throw himself into the arms of a faction which was and is the known foe of the country he is here to represent. If it shall inspire them with a dire distrust of this new Ambassador I, for one, shall not regret the incident, humiliating as it is to a loyal American. Mr. Johnson is Minister, for better or worse, till next spring, and it is not for me to say in England that his record during the war is stained, and that his sympathy with Northern ideas was never more than skin deep. But if our friends find out for themselves, as sooner or later they must, that he is no fit envoy from the liberal party in America to the liberal party in England, I shall hope to see the evil influence Mr. Johnson is sure to exercise on English opinion to some extent controlled.

It is not improbable that the row will help Roebuck to lose his seat for Sheffield. Disliked in the House, detested by the leaders of the Trades Unions, who are despotic in Sheffield; attacked by every English newspaper for his recent violence; abandoned even by the *Independent* of Sheffield; once his strongest supporter, Mr. Roebuck is fighting an up-hill battle with diminished resources. If he wins at all, his majority will be cut down, and his voice will be heard in the next House with impatience and distrust.

Reply of the London "Times" to Mr Roebuck.

The *Times*, in its issue of September 8, thus replies to Mr. Roebuck:—After all, Mr. Roebuck's plea that Mr. Johnson was not sensible of any disrespect having been offered to the United States is sufficiently refuted by the fact that he thought it necessary thus to vindicate his country. Even supposing there had been any truth in Mr. Roebuck's observations, it would still have been the height of bad taste to make them in Mr. Johnson's presence on such an occasion. Mr. Roebuck prides himself on speaking the truth; but there is, at least, a time for everything, and there are occasions when the sort of character Mr. Roebuck emulates is painfully inopportune. It is possible that Mr. Reverdy Johnson may be happy to listen in private to the oracular utterances which Mr. Roebuck thinks infallible; but in a public reception of an American representative, when the object of all this was to cultivate good will, it amounted to nothing less than to an injury to both countries for a man in Mr. Roebuck's position to use language of such vehement disparagement. We only hope Mr. Reverdy Johnson will not fail to take notice that the insult has been repudiated by English public opinion with equal vehemence and with perfect unanimity. He may form some measure of the honor in which we hold his country by the prompt recoil from Mr. Roebuck's words which he everywhere witnesses.

Death of Lord Ashburton.

We have to announce the death of Lord Ashburton, which took place on the 6th September. The late lord had been in weak health for a long time past, arising from mental illness. The deceased, Francis Baring, third Baron Ashburton, County Devon, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the second son of Alexander, first baron, by his wife, Anne Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Bingham, of Philadelphia. He was born May 20, 1820, and married in January, 1835, M'lle Claire Hortense, daughter of the late Duke de Bassano, by whom he leaves issue Alexander, his successor in the title, and late M. P. for Thetford; the Hon. Daniel Hugh, and an only daughter, Mary Louisa Anne, married to the Duke of Grafton. The deceased nobleman succeeded to the title in 1864, on the death of his elder brother, William Bingham, second lord. Previously to his accession to the family honors he had long represented Thetford in Parliament—namely, from 1832 to 1841, and from July, 1848, to December, 1857. He was a conservative in politics, but, like his father and brother, was moderate in his views, and generally voted with the class of politicians once denominated "Peelite."

GENERAL NEWS.

The administrator of the *Lanterne* brings an action against the French Postmaster-General, under the following circumstances:—One Friday he prepaid, as it is sometimes done here, to gain time, the postage of a certain number of Rochefort's pamphlets; but this—No. 11—happened to be seized when deposited the next day at the Post Office, and therefore was not delivered. In consequence, M. Dumont claims back the sum prepaid, about £126; but M. Vandal, the Director-General, refuses to return the money, on the ground that their regulations forbid the return of any payment except in the case of errors. The *gerant* of the *Lanterne*, considering that he ought not to pay for what has not been done, submits the case to the tribunals. M. Henri Rochefort has failed in finding another printer in Paris for the following numbers of his periodical. In No. 14, published in Brussels, but dated from Amsterdam, he declares he will not deliver himself up for the twenty-nine months' imprisonment pronounced against him, and therefore that he intends remaining abroad. Rochefort adds that he will continue his *Lanterne* without choosing a fixed residence, so as not to bring any Government into diplomatic difficulties. This alludes to his being summoned before the Court of Justice of Brussels for outrage to a recognized sovereign; and it is not unlikely he will be expelled from the Belgian territory. The *Independence Belge* publishes the following letter from M. Henri Rochefort:—"I had prepared for circulation in Paris on Saturday, Sept. 5, a number of the *Lanterne*, wholly and solely composed, from the first to the last line, of extracts from the political works of Prince Louis Napoleon, now Napoleon III. This number appeared so revolutionary to the many printers whom I asked to print it that not one of them would dare to run the risk of doing so. The fifteenth number will, therefore, like the fourteenth, be published abroad."

Transatlantic Telegraph.

The *Journal du Havre* says:—"The transatlantic cable from Brest to New York, an undertaking which appeared to commence under such brilliant auspices, does not appear to go on so well as the shareholders might desire. Great fear is felt that the United States will refuse the concession—so far as concerns that Government—to M. Erlanger, who has committed the great crime, in their eyes, of having been the banker of the Southern States during the Rebellion."

BUTLER.

He Talks to a Newspaper Reporter.

What He Thinks of Brick Pomeroy's "Omnipotence of Lying."

Why Certain Journals and Politicians Oppose Him, and How He will Triumph Over All.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The New York *Herald* of this morning contains the following:—

General Butler was at the Astor House yesterday, on his way to Washington to attend the adjourned session of Congress. The death of Thad. Stevens leaves General Butler at the head of the radical party, and his views are consequently of especial importance on the eve of the reassembling of Congress, over the Republican caucuses of which for the past few sessions he has reigned supreme. The failure of impeachment has by some been regarded as the political death-blow of Butler, but this is a great mistake. It required a vote of two-thirds of the Senate to convict the President of the high crimes and misdemeanors with which he was charged by a unanimous vote of the Republicans of the House, and while this failed a large majority of the Senators were to be found on the side of impeachment. Hence, although Andrew Johnson was saved by the skin of his teeth, Benjamin Butler practically triumphed, and his party declared by a decisive vote in his favor.

In view of these facts his conversation with a reporter of the *Herald*, held yesterday in the General's comfortable and convenient quarters at the Astor House will be read with interest. Our reporter, desiring first to ascertain whether the next Congress is or is not to lose the energy and vim of the Representative from Massachusetts, led off the conversation on the subject of the contest in the General's Congressional district.

Reporter. Well, General, I see that the papers have recently terminated your Congressional career somewhat prematurely.

General Butler. Well, as long as they do not terminate it practically I have no objection to that.

HOW THE "NATION" NEWSPAPER WAS STARTED.

Reporter. I perceive that some papers on the Republican side oppose your renomination—the *Nation* and the Boston *Advertiser*, for instance. How is it that such journals oppose so good a Republican as yourself?

General Butler—Well, for various reasons. So far as the *Nation* is concerned its enmity is natural enough considering the common infirmities of human nature. The truth is that I was an original opponent of the existence of the *Nation*, which originated in the following manner:—An association of charitable gentlemen in Boston had subscribed a large sum of money for the relief of destitute negroes, and to aid in recruiting negro regiments at the South. I was one of the subscribers to that praiseworthy object, and the association accomplished a great amount of good. After the cessation of the war the affairs of the association were wound up, and it was found that there was a surplus of the fund, which I hold from the nature of the charity ought to have been sacredly devoted to the relief and care of the freedmen of the South. But a portion of the trustees met together, and without consulting with the subscribers resolved that they could better aid the freedmen by establishing a paper in New York in their interest than by expending the surplus in any other way, and in accordance with this resolution the amount of fifteen thousand dollars or more was appropriated for the purpose of starting the journal called the *Nation*. I did not see the matter in this light, and made a strong opposition to any such disposition of the funds, which had been subscribed solely for the direct use and benefit of the colored people of the South. It was this opposition that gained me the enmity of the persons who profited by the establishment of the *Nation* with the funds of the association.

THE BOSTON "ADVERTISER'S" ANTI-BUTLERISM.

Reporter—I see that the Boston *Advertiser* opposes your renomination to Congress, and has recently published an editorial article against you.

General Butler—Yes, I am aware of that, and I understand the motive. Up to a short time ago the *Advertiser* was not unfavorable to me, and was, in fact, one of the first papers to publish to the world my views on financial questions, about which so much has since been written in the Republican press. But subsequently to this I was employed professionally to commence a libel suit against the publishers of the *Advertiser*, for an obscene slander which they had uttered against a talented and estimable young lady; and in pursuance of my duty I compelled them, under a threat of prosecution, to make a full and ample apology. This was on my part simply a professional act; but ever since then the Boston *Advertiser* establishment has been unable to discover any good qualities in me.

BRICK POMEROY AND THE GENERAL.

Reporter. I see that the sore-headed Republican papers are not your only assailants, General, but that you have an energetic and determined enemy on the other side of the house, in the person of the red-hot Democratic champion, Brick Pomeroy.

General Butler. Well, yes; Brick Pomeroy is my enemy, but, unlike the cases I have before alluded to, I know no good reason why he should be so. I suppose he abuses me as the Springfield *Republican* does, because he supposes that it sells his paper and puts money in his pocket. But Brick Pomeroy is a character. He used to publish some very hard stories about me, so much so that several of my friends came to me and asked me why I did not prosecute and punish him. But I only laughed at it, and would no more have thought seriously of prosecuting Brick Pomeroy than I would have thought of bringing an action for damages against a mosquito that came buzzing in my ear. A very funny circumstance happened, however, in regard to Brick. Soon after I had returned from a trip I made to the West in 1866, a statement was published in the La Crosse *Democrat* to the effect that I had commenced a suit against the proprietor for one hundred thousand dollars damages. Of course I saw nothing of this; but shortly afterwards Brick Pomeroy published a letter purporting to come from me, and dated from No. 71 Broadway—a place I never was in, to my recollection, in my life—in which I offered to discontinue the suit provided that Brick would agree to stop his libellous attacks. A friend took the trouble to show me a copy of the paper containing this letter, and as it purported to bear my signature, I thought it proper to write a brief communication, which I published in the *Tribune*, denying that I had ever written such a letter. It occurred to me that the thing might have been concocted as a sell upon Brick Pomroy, and the letter written as a hoax in my name; but then I remembered that as I had never sued that person for libel or anything else, he could not have been unwittingly taken in, and hence in my communication I designated the bogus letter as "a forgery committed to sustain a lie." Brick was then on a lecturing tour, I believe, down South, and you may imagine my astonishment when, a few days after, I read in all the papers a statement telegraphed by Brick through the Associated Press to the effect that the *Tribune* letter was the forgery and that the letter previously published by Brick was the genuine one. I regarded this as the very omnipotence of lying, and so gave it up, consoling myself with the reflection that, as the London *Punch* had subsisted for a year and a half on the Duke of Wellington's long Roman nose, and for another year and a half on Lord Brougham's inveterate pug nose, there could be no good reason why Brick Pomeroy and the Copperhead journalists generally should not endeavor to subsist on a defect in my eye or any other peculiarity they might find about me.

Reporter. You see, General, that Brick Pomeroy is now trying his fortune at the newspaper business in this city?

General Butler. Oh yes, I see that; and Brick and your Copperhead journals here are fighting for the leadership of the Five Points and Mackerelville Democracy. I feel much the same interest in that contest as the lady felt when her husband was fighting the bear. I am perfectly indifferent as to which side comes out ahead.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

Reporter. When will the Congressional Nominating Convention be held in your district, General, and what do you think the prospects of your nomination?

General Butler. The nominating convention meets a week from to-morrow (Monday), the 28th inst. There is some opposition to me, but none, I think, that will be effectual. The large majority of the party is with me, and the opposition is confined to a few. There are some who are my enemies on personal grounds, as there always will be in the case of all public men. We cannot satisfy everybody. There are some, too, who evince a disposition to oppose my nomination on account of my financial views, but this is simply because they misunderstand them, or have had them wilfully misrepresented to them. I have spoken in a great many places in my district, and I have certainly found my views on the financial question approved by my hearers. So far as the delegates have been elected in the towns, I believe they are unanimously in my favor. The fact is, the great body of the Republicans know that my defeat in the nominating convention would be hailed with shouts of joy by every Rebel on earth, and in the other place where so many of them are to be found, and I do not believe that the party will allow a man to be stricken down who has firmly and consistently done his duty through many trying scenes and in the midst of danger. Indeed, I regard the contest in my district as a party contest and not a personal one. I have been no holiday Republican, and I feel that it is of much more importance to the cause I represent that I should be returned to Congress than it is to me as an individual. I derive neither profit nor enjoyment from my position at Washington, unless it can be called enjoyment to do, month after month, the hard work that falls to my share as a member of the House of Representatives.

WHAT CONGRESS WILL DO.

Reporter—Let me ask you, General, what you think Congress will do at this session?

General Butler—Nothing will be done by Congress at this time, except to make provision for another adjournment until October, so as to hold a check upon Mr. Johnson. No legislation will be attempted. I am opposed to entering upon legislative business at all unless some pressing emergency should arise at the South, of which I have heard nothing up to this moment. So far as the miserable Georgia business is concerned, that can be attended to and set right all in good time, and it will be. The only thing that calls us together is the danger of leaving Andrew Johnson unchained until after the election. It is one of the infelicities of the Republican party that we have solemnly pronounced the President guiltless of all crimes and misdemeanors, and yet we are compelled to make a journey to Washington in our capacity as Congressmen, in the midst of a hotly contested campaign, in order to keep the President on his good behaviour and to prevent any outrageous infraction of the laws by him. It was in the apprehension of just such a condition of affairs that I was so ardent an advocate of impeachment.

Reporter—Then you consider it certain that no new laws will be passed by Congress at this time?

General Butler—Certainly not. We have laws enough already if they could be enforced. What is the use of passing laws when we cannot get them enforced by the Executive?

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Reporter—What is your opinion, General, of the prospects of the election?

General Butler—Oh, Grant and Colfax are certain to be elected. There is no doubt about that. They will carry all the States that Lincoln carried in 1868, except perhaps New York, and the Democratic nominations were made with a view to just such a result. I know your New York politicians very thoroughly, and I regard the whole trick of Seymour's nomination as designed simply to secure the State of New York. That is more important to them than the Presidency, and they would rather see Seymour beaten than not, provided that his name aids them the election in this State. They know that the whole Republican party is bitterly opposed to Seymour, and they would willingly trade him off in order to carry in their State ticket. The electoral ticket they care nothing for, except as it may afford them capital to trade off for votes for their State candidates. Indeed, your New York leaders would not on any account see Seymour elected. They are after the State and local spoils, and would not desire the election of any Democratic President unless they could use him as they pleased. You have some twenty-five millions of local taxation here, and the handling of that and the State patronage is worth more to your Democratic leaders than all the Federal patronage they could secure.

Reporter—You think, then, that Seymour has no chance of an election?

General Butler—Oh, not the slightest; and it is very well for him that he has not. If it were possible that he could be elected he would not be ninety days in office. The knife, the bullet, or poison would remove him and make room for Blair. Assassination has been introduced by the Rebels into our political system, and they will never hesitate now to avail themselves of it when their interests are at stake. Their first experiment in that line has been too great a success. With them the ties of blood, affection, or loyalty will no longer avail to prevent the friends of the second in power from removing the first out of the way when the opportunity offers. Nothing but interest will stay the assassin's hand. I should have fallen a victim in New Orleans but for one thing—if they had murdered me they would have had Phelps over them, and that would have been jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. You may rest assured that, if I had been elected Vice-President in 1864 in place of Andrew Johnson, Abraham Lincoln would have been a living man to-day.

Reporter—Well, General, I should like to ask you one more question. The conservative Republicans, as they call themselves, who last year voted against the Republican ticket in this State and elsewhere, are now going for Grant, and they declare their conviction that if elected he will eschew radicalism and make his administration strictly conservative. What is your opinion of this?

General Butler (after long and profound reflection)—Well, upon that subject, sir, I have no information.

This closed our reporter's conversation with the great radical leader, and shortly afterwards the gallant General "folded the drapery of his shawl about him" and took his departure for Washington. To-morrow he will be in his seat in the House of Representatives, ready for business as soon as the Speaker's gavel falls upon the desk.

The Late Edwin A. Stevens' Will.

The late Edwin A. Stevens' will has been opened. His real estate in Hoboken and Weehawken is estimated to be worth from $26,000,000 to $27,000,000; and altogether it is supposed that he was worth upwards of $50,000,000. This immense property, except a moiety, is bequeathed to the testator's immediate family (wife and children). The public bequests are:—The two public schoolhouses in Hoboken, built and maintained by Mr. Stevens, which he has bequeathed to his executors in trust for the City of Hoboken so long as the city shall use them for educational purposes. In addition to this, Mr. Stevens directs his executors to appropriate $150,000 for the erection of an institution of learning on the block bounded by Hudson, River, Fifth, and Sixth streets, (next north of Hudson square). He then provides the perpetual endowment of $500,000 for the maintenance of the institution. The will directs the completion of the Stevens Battery, at an expense not exceeding $100,000, and when completed it is to be presented to the State of New Jersey. If the State should decline to accept the gift, the executors are to sell it and add the proceeds to the residuary estate. The executors appointed in the will are Mrs. Martha B. Stevens (the widow), Samuel B. Dodd (Mrs. Stevens' brother), and Mr. William B. Shippen, the long trusted and faithful agent of the deceased millionaire. A $5000 United States revenue stamp was required on recording the will in the Surrogate's office.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The New York *Herald* speaks as follows:—

Mr. Stevens certainly found himself, on attaining his majority, the heir to a handsome fortune, but unlike many unfortunate speculators, spendthrifts, or lazy men of his time, he invested all in what eventually brought him colossal wealth. His mind was an active one, and was ever engaged in the prosecution of some scientific plan or business enterprise. Slowly, but steadily, the resources of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company doubled and trebled, till Mr. Stevens found himself monarch of a territory larger than the principality of Monaco. His genius was not natural, but was the product of activity, perseverance, and inflexible determination.

Fires in Russia.

There is no end to the fires in Russia. They are supposed to be the work of incendiaries, and it is believed that a secret political society is at the bottom of it. Papers like the following are sent around St. Petersburg:—

"THE CAUSE OF THE FIRES.—Numbers of people have been kept or are kept in prison under a kind of preliminary arrest, without having been convicted of any crime. Of such victims, ruined and crushed as they are, a society has been formed, which has resolved for the arrest of every innocent man to originate a fire, in order, by such means to arouse the oppressed people; robberies to be permitted at the fires, in order to compensate those who have been ruined, and also to provide funds for the support of the society. The above is hereby made known." On the whole the Russian mind is excited.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....58 | 11 A. M.....67 | 2 P. M.....69

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig G. T. Ward, Willeby, Lubec, Workman & Co.
Brig Star, Sparrow, Salem, Mershon & Cloud.
Brig Contest, Blachler, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Resolute, Lippincott, St. Mary's, Ga., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr S. J. Heraty, Meredith, Plymouth, J Street & Co.
Schr Kate McLean, Conklin, New Bedford, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Spray, Robinson, Newbern, N. C., J. R. Moorehead & Co.
Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, Salem, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Hyannis, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, East Boston, do.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Boston, do.
Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, Provincetown, do.
Schr George Fales, Nickerson, Providence, do.
Schr R. W. McCauley, Hubbard, Lynn, do.
Schr W. Wallace, Scull, Boston, do.
Sch Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Tacs. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
N. G. barque Jenny, Hartman, 47 days from London, with mdse. to C. F. & G. G. Lennig.
Barque Starlight, Grozier, 34 days from Lisbon, with salt to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Barque Woodside, Edmunds, 36 days from Greenock, with old iron, etc., to Warren & Gregg.
Barque Henry P. Lord, Pinkham, from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Br. brig Aylesford, Minuis, 20 days from Nevis, with sulphur ore to Moro Phillips.
Br. brig Laura, Johnson, 12 days from Hantsport, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Star, Sparrow, from Salem, in ballast to captain.
Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, 10 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr A. Hammond Paine, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr E. H. Atwood, Higgins, 4 days from Salem, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 7 days from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Bay State, Seabury, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr A. Myrick, Stevens, from Provincetown, with mdse. to C. S. Crowell.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, 2 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr H. Prescott, Freeman, from Provincetown, with mdse. to Calvin S. Crowell.
Schr Florence King, Cook, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to captain.
Schr Kite, Smith, from Norfolk, with shingles, etc., to E. H. Delk & Co.
Schr Samuel Croft, Jefferson, 3 days from Baltimore, with grain to Jas. Barratt.
Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Indian Creek, with grain to Jas. Barratt.
Schr Geo. Fales, Nickerson, from Providence.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swan, from East Cambridge.
Schr C. Young, Young, from Boston.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, from Boston.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Boston.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, from Boston.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Dighton.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque Joshua S. arrived yesterday from London, is consigned to C. C. Van Horn.

MEMORANDA.

Schr White Swan, Collins, hence, at Calais 18th inst.
Schrs Admiral, Smith, and Seventy-six, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 18th inst.
Schrs Thomas T. Tasker, Allen, and Chas. E. Page, Dougherty, hence, at Boston 18th inst.
Schr L. L. Stevens, Studley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.
Schrs Robert J. Mercer, Vrale, Mason; Annis May, May; and Nsonia, hence for Boston; and Argus Eye, Mayhew, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Arrived, steamship City of Boston, Roskell, from Liverpool.
Steamship Manhattan, Williams, from Liverpool.
Steamship Merrimac, Timmerman, fm Rio Janeiro.
Steamship Arizona, Maury, from Aspinwall.
Ship Sumatra, Mullin, from Manila.
Ship Wampoa, Carter, from Calcutta.
Ship Gettysburg, Edge, from Calcutta.
Barque Tempest, Hutton, from Bombay.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Reassembling of Congress—The House Called to Order—A Senatorial Caucus.

Insurrection in Spain—A Revolt Among the Soldiery—Rumored Abdication of Queen Isabella.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gathering in the House of Representatives.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—As the hour of noon approaches, the gathering of members in the Hall gives promise that when the roll is called there will not be found any lack of a quorum. The feelings amongst the Republicans are of the most friendly and pleasant character.

All the leading members on the Republican side are present; but no Democrat has as yet (11·45 A. M.) made his appearance in the Hall. The galleries are pretty well filled with spectators, except the diplomatic gallery, where there is but one solitary person seated.

The Call to Order.

Precisely at noon the Speaker's gavel rapped to order, and the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Boynton, opened the proceedings with prayer.

A Senatorial Caucus.

The Republican Senators, in caucus to-day, agreed that the adjournment should be to October 16th, and then by the Speaker and President *pro tem.* to November 10th, from which time the adjournment should be to the first Monday in December, unless, at either time, it should be determined to transact business.

The Surratt Trial—The Case Called Up.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Surratt case was called up in the Criminal Court before Judge Wylie to-day, this being the first day of the special term, set aside in May last for the trial. The counsel on both sides remain as they were at the last term, Surratt being accompanied by Messrs. Bradley, Sr. and Jr., the former as advisory counsel, and Mr. Merrick; while Mr. Carrington, assisted by Messrs. Riddle and Wilson, were present on the part of Government.

The District Attorney stated his readiness to proceed with the trial on the second indictment, charging conspiracy, having decided to enter a nolle prosequi, if it met with the approbation of the Court, on the first, charging Surratt with murder. He filed a letter from acting Attorney-General Browning, in vindication of his course in this respect, the communication presenting no advice in the premises, but leaving it to the discretion of the District Attorney.

The court allowed the motion of *nolle prosequi*, which was accordingly entered, and the case was then called on the second indictment, when the defense stated their surprise at the motion which had been entered to not prosecute the first charge, as they came into court fully prepared to try it.

A Postponement.

They requested a postponement until to-morrow in order to make a special plea, setting forth the Amnesty proclamation of July 4th last in defense. Surratt did, on the former occasion, plead not guilty to the conspiracy indictment, but it was at a time when his counsel had represented their unwillingness to engage upon a trial under the new charge, as that of murder was still held. He was then, they assert, acting without counsel, and they now desire to withdraw that plea, and enter a final plea to-morrow. After a short argument, the Court said the request was reasonable and they would grant it. There were but few spectators in Court.

FROM EUROPE.

Revolution in Spain Against the Queen—Return of Exiled Generals—Insurrections in the Towns.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Telegrams from Madrid, dated the 19th inst., convey the important intelligence that the Queen's admiral, Topete, commanding the naval force off Cadiz, with the whole of the men serving under his orders, has revolted against Isabella's government—the result of a political revolutionary agitation which has been silently but actively progressing among the royal sailors since the period of the banishment of the military generals and the exile of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier.

The Generals so lately sentenced to banishment have returned from the places assigned to them under the royal warrant:—General Zabala from Lugo, Marshal Serrano from the Canary Isles, with his nephew, M. Lopez Dominquez, commandant of artillery, and formerly Deputy in the Cortes; General Caballero de Roda, arrested at Zamora, from the Balearic Isles; General Cordova from Barcelona or Figueras, and General Etchague from the direction of Pampeluna, General Ros de Olano from Deva, Cervino from Estella in Navarre, Ustariz from Teruel, Mesina to Ateca and Alaminos from Londa. Marshall de la Torre headed the movement, and the leading men of the old O'Donnellist party sustain it. Several towns have joined in the insurrection, and the most intense panic prevailed at the Court in Madrid. Troops were dispatched with all haste to the South; General Concha having been command the loyalist forces.

Public attention is recalled by these startling events to the protest issued by the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier from Lisbon, after their exile in the month of August, in which they say:—

But if we were to consider it opportune to defend ourselves against imputations hidden under transparent allusions, when we are reminded of the duties of loyalty which it is unnecessary to recall to your Majesty; if unhappy Spain is now passing through a difficult situation—which we deplore with all our hearts—we are not the generating cause. The origin of the lamentable agitations which serve as a pretext to condemn us, if it exists at all, must be sought elsewhere. Whenever the nation is agitated it is because it is tormented by serious uneasiness, for their are neither individualities nor names powerful enough to serve as standards and to drag a nation after them. We protest energetically against this manifest violation of the fundamental law of the State and also of the eternal principles of justice, in the steps that have been taken by your Majesty's Government, and for this purpose we do not invoke either the considerations of our rank or of family ties. * * * The country is agitated, the revolutionists avail themselves of your name as of a standard, and take it as the object of their machinations. Such are the just considerations upon which is based your extra-legal proceeding, a step derogatory to our high position, of which you have intentionally made mention to abuse us the more.

Rumored Abdication of Queen Isabella.

A rumor prevailed on Saturday evening, in Paris, the report being transmitted here, that Queen Isabella, of Spain, who met Napoleon and the royal family of France at San Sebastian, last Friday, has abdicated the throne; but it is not stated whether in Madrid, at San Sebastian, or at Biarritz—on French territory—whither she went immediately after Napoleon's return from the interview with her Majesty at San Sebastian.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—The Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows of the United States met here this morning. There was not much done beyond organizing. There is a full attendance of delegates from all the States, and it promises to be a grand meeting.

Robbery at Limerick Station.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LIMERICK STATION, Pa., Sept. 21.—On Saturday evening the store of Benjamin Frick, located at this place, on the Reading Railroad, was entered and robbed by burglars of $500 in cash, together with a gold and silver watch.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Reading, 92¾; Canton, 49¾; Erie, 67; Cleveland and Toledo, 102½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108½; Michigan Central, 118¾; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 130½; Illinois Central, 144; Cumberland preferred, 34½; Virginia 6s, 53; Missouri 6s, 92½; Hudson River 141¾; 5-20s, 1862, 114¼; do. 1864, 110; do. 1865, 111; do. new, 109; 10-40s, 104¾. Gold, 144½. Money unchanged. Exchange, 8½.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Sept. 21, 1868.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent.; first-class mercantile paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices generally were higher. Government securities advanced ¼ per cent. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 103¼.

Railroad shares were in fair demand. Pennsylvania sold at 56@56½, an advance of ½; Reading at 46¼@46⅜, a slight advance; Lehigh Valley at 56, no change; Catawissa preferred at 33¾, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 129, an advance of ½.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 10 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19¾ for preferred do.; 21¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 71 for Morris Canal preferred, and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, 111@111½; do., 1865, new, 108¾@109¼; do., 1867, new, 109·@109½; do., 1868, 109@109½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@105¼; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118¾. Gold, 144@144¼. Silver, 137½@139.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

50 sh Mech Bk.....32

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, N. B'wd..101⅝ | 100 sh Read R.....s5. 46¼
$1000 do. New.....103¾ | 100 do.....b30. 46¼
$800 Leh 6s gold 1.....90¼ | 100 do.....b60. 46·21
$1000 Con'g RR bs.....85 | 100 do.....b30. 46¼
100 sh Penna R.....s60 56 | 100 do.....46¼
300 sh N Y & Mid.....le. 3·44 | 100 do.....s5. 46¼
100 sh Reading.....46¼ | 100 do.....s30. 46¼
100 do.....46¾

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M. . 144¼ 11·15 " . . 144¼
10·17 " . 144¼ 11·22 " . . 144¼

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. July, 1865, 108⅝@109; do. July, 1867, 108¾@109; 1868, 109@109½; 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@104¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118¾@119. Gold, 144¼@144¾.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; old 5-20s, 114¼@114½; new 5-20s, 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109@109½; do., 1867, 109@109½; do., 1868, 109¼@109¾; 10-40s, 104¼@105¼. Gold, 144¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 21.—The receipts of Flour today were 1614 barrels. The market continues quiet, but there is more inquiry from the home consumers at the decline noted last week. The stocks at the principal Western centres are represented by our exchanges as being unusually heavy, and as a consequence there was a break-down in prices. It has had, however, no perceptible effect on our local market. About 1000 barrels were taken, in lots, at $6 50@7 50 for superfine; $8@8 50 for extras; $9·25@9 50 for new spring wheat extra family; $9·75@10·25 for old do. do.; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12 50@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9@9 50 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

6000 bushels Wheat were received at this port to-day. There is very little prime offering, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Sales of red at $2·20@2 30. Rye may be quoted at $1 50 ₱ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is steady at former rates. Sales of 6000 bushels yellow at $1 30, and Western mixed at $1·27@1·28. Oats are in moderate request, with sales of 6000 bushels Western at 72c. for black up to 76@77c. for prime white.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Grant and His Slanderers.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is very evident that respectable Democrats are disgusted at the way in which their partisan journals have carried on the canvass against General Grant. When it is remembered how this distinguished General stood before the American public three years ago—what a career of unequalled military brilliancy and success his had been; what faithful service he had done for the country; what patience and tenacity he had manifested while all others were discouraged; what power of combination, of tactics, of strategy he had shown, placing him, in the view of all European military critics, in the first rank of great historical soldiers, and how humbly and modestly he had borne himself under his laurels; how unanimous the journals of both parties were in his praise at the close of the war; how all lauded his moderation in victory as equal to his energy in the campaign and his genius in the battle-field—when all this is remembered, it is impossible to read the abuse and calumny printed against him now in Democratic sheets without indignation and amazement.

It is comparatively easy now to sit down and criticize and calumniate the heroic labors and grand services of such men as General Grant and his associates. But the party hounds who are trying to hunt down noble game with their scandals, cannot have yet forgotten the years of discouragement and defeat in the early part of the war, when General after General was tried and found wanting, and our bravest and best were laid in bloody graves. It is not so long ago, that they cannot remember the thrill of elation that passed through the free States when Fort Donelson was captured by the energy of Grant—the first ray of victory, except that from Fort Henry, after a long night of defeat; or the long waiting for Vicksburg—so long that their present candidate ventured openly to sneer at the possibility of its capture, and then the news of that bold stroke of genius by Grant, when he passed the fortress, left his base and supplies, struck into the enemy's country, and separating two of the Rebel armies who together outnumbered him, beat them each in detail and fastened his grasp on the key of the Mississippi, never to be relaxed.

Surely some of these petty detractors who are groping around amid the refuse of gossip in society, to cast filth at a heroic name, might have the grace to recall the public gratitude when we first heard that, through the genius of this great soldier, the Mississippi was ours, and, whatever now happened, the Confederacy could never extend to the westward of that great river. Or they might recall the relief of the North, when they first heard that the army of Rosecrans was relieved from its state of siege in Chattanooga, and the Rebel forces were attacked in their heights "in the clouds" by such masterly combinations and Napoleonic tactics originating solely from the brain of this "butcher" and "cotton speculator," and so beaten that no head was afterwards made by the Rebel armies in any region outside of Virginia.

Surely, too, these captious critics cannot forget the shout of admiration which then rang from Democratic mouths over this action—the most brilliant battle (in tactics) in modern times; or that great campaign in Virginia—great in the tenacity and energy displayed against vast obstacles, and to be considered as only part of a vast plan, conceived and controlled by this able strategist; a campaign, it is true, sadly memorable for its losses (which, however, were no greater than had followed the unsuccessful campaigns of preceding Generals), but made forever illustrious by its valor and its magnificent victories and results—is this to be forgotten? The great army and chief of the Confederacy were here held in an iron grasp, while General Sherman gutted the South and our whole forces finally closed about the Rebel armies. If the losses were great, so was the victory; and in war, the most thorough success is the greatest humanity.

In 1865 General Grant stood as no one but General Washington has ever stood in our history—the second savior of the country—a soldier unstained by cruelty and a man never sullied by dishonor, and never involved in our party strifes, and therefore entitled to a respectful treatment by his political opponents. How is he treated, now when three years have passed away? The Democratic press can hardly find words to express their contempt for his abilities or their condemnation for his character. He is not General Grant, he is "H. U. Grant," he is the "molasses thief," the "pony stealer," the "cotton speculator," the "drunkard," the "deaf and dumb." He is spoken of as "Hiram on a spree," or, in more dignified abuse, as the "butcher," the "tyrant," the "military ignoramus," and as "holding a million bayonets to the throat of the South."

This abusive slang reminds one of the low slanders at Washington when the Democracy began their career. It will surely end in the same manner.

The Crimes of the Loyal North.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

When the war ended the world was amazed at the magnanimity of the victor to the vanquished; none were more astonished than our enemies, who expected their punishment to be commensurate with their guilt. They remembered the stern order of the Confederate Government expelling all Northern men from the Southern States; the barbarous military orders refusing quarter to colored Union soldiers; the fiendish system of starvation established in the Southern prisons; they knew the magnitude of the evils they had brought upon the country, and their just fears were increased by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln by an instrument of the Rebellion. They had given us no mercy; they expected little in return, and when Lee surrendered his sword the whole South trembled at the feet of the Government. Many of its leaders fled to Mexico and Europe; Jefferson Davis, pursued by a few hundred men, hid himself, disguised, in Alabama. A plea for mercy came from the entire South; it stood appalled at the greatness of its own crimes, and the terrors of its stupendous failure.

Into almost every Northern family the war brought death; Rebel bullets had laid the flower of the North low in nameless graves; the treachery of the South had imposed upon the North a vast debt, which generations will have to bear. The wrath of the loyal people had been wrought to excess by a struggle of unparalleled ferocity. Our foes had even invoked foreign interference to aid in the destruction of the Union. What could they expect but punishment—confiscation, banishment, or the gallows? Such penalties had been inflicted by all other civilized nations in dealing with a conquered rebellion. Austria had shot the Hungarian leaders, and England had hung her Irish patriots, and had blown her Sepoys to fragments at the cannon's mouth. If America had so understood human justice, if she had but faintly imitated this severity, all civilized precedents would have justified her action. But Christianity had made unknown progress in the North; its spirit triumphed over all counsels of vengeance; and for the first time in the history of the world a great nation was found great enough to live up to the doctrine "forgive your enemies, and do good to those that despitefully use you." We forgave them all. Our pardon was as free and general as the air. Four murderers were hung; the miserable Wirz atoned upon the scaffold for crimes for which, perhaps, he was not responsible; but all the great criminals of the South were unconditionally pardoned. Not an inch of Southern land was confiscated; Jefferson Davis was imprisoned, it is true, but not at Andersonville. All that we demanded was this—that the leaders of the Rebellion should not retain the control of the South, and that none but loyal men should take part in its reconstruction. At first the people of the Southern States were bewildered by the generosity they received. For a time they were unable to understand that it would continue; but now how do they repay it? Let the New Orleans massacre, the reign of terror in Texas, the speeches of Wade Hampton and Howell Cobb, the threats of the Rebel press, the cruelties of the Ku-Klux Klan, answer for their gratitude.

Under the guidance of a party controlled by professional politicians and office-hunters, the South now assumes the attitude of a wronged and outraged people. It has forgotten all that has happened since 1860, and remembers only the golden age of Buchanan and Pierce, when none but Southerners were permitted to rule the country; when the North was regarded only as a mighty slave to do the work of its Southern masters. It has forgotten all that it did to destroy the Constitution, and claims to be the especial champion of that document which Davis trampled in the dust, and Lee riddled with bullets. It has forgotten that to all crimes penalties are attached, and has transferred to the North the entire responsibility of the war and the miseries which the Rebellion caused. Democratic orators and conventions accuse the Government of the United States of military despotism; of overthrowing the freedom of speech and the press; of converting the National Capitol into a bastile, and of aiming to effect the subjugation of the people "amid the ruins of liberty and the shattered fragments of the Constitution." Rebel Generals meet in the North to nominate a President for the Republic, and to dictate the principles of reconstruction. A pirate and a guerrilla declare the General of the Union armies an enemy of the country he saved. From all parts of the Rebel States comes the cry that American magnanimity is worse than Russian tyranny, and it is the favorite theme of the Rebel Ciceros to represent the South as a beautiful and bleeding Poland, trampled upon by the brutal heels of Northern Huns, and tortured because of her virtues. Mouths which are most eloquent in curses represent the South as drenched in her own tears, and men whose highest inspiration is hatred of the negro, whose dearest hope is to reduce him again to abject servitude, denounce their merciful conquerors as traitors and vandals. The North is arraigned as the Judas of the age, the enemy of all good, and the authors of the Rebellion claim to be the sole possessors of what little patriotism is left on the American continent.

This picture of the relations of the conquered Rebellion to the Union is but faintly drawn; the great change since the close of the war has been so gradually effected that it is not easily understood. Then the South crouched at our feet; now it towers above us. Then its hands were clasped in supplication; now they are uplifted in menace. No one could have believed when Lee surrendered to Grant, begging generous terms for his army, that in a few years he would dare to arraign his magnanimous conqueror as a tyrant and oppressor. This he has done, not directly, it is true, but by the strongest implication, in that letter which holds up the Government which Grant represents as an unconstitutional despotism. It is unpardonable insolence that the military chief of the Rebellion should pretend that his rights under the Constitution are withheld; that he endures oppressive misrule, and that he can talk of self-government as his birthright—he who eight years ago broke the oath he had taken to support the Constitution of his country, and who fought for years to destroy the republic he now claims an inalienable right to govern. Effrontery could go no further than General Lee has carried it when he says that if the action of the Southern people, in submitting to the Government when they could no longer resist, "had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality" by loyal men, our national troubles would have ended. He and his comrades, and the corrupt leaders of the Democratic party, throw the whole blame of the war, and the debt, and the miseries which have followed, upon the North. The men who saved liberty are accused of plotting to destroy it, and the worst Rebels in the land announce themselves as the only true defenders of the republic. To this have we been brought by a generosity without example. Do we regret it? No. The insolent ingratitude which repays the magnanimity of the American people makes it the greater virtue. We would still forgive the Rebellion, but we will not surrender the Union.

The Meeting of Congress—What Is to be Done?

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Republican leaders have made a great mistake in calling for the attendance of a quorum of the two houses of Congress to-day. They will commit a yet more damaging blunder if they pay any heed to the uneasy radicals who are pressing for a resumption of general legislative business for the purpose of interfering with the action of the Georgia Legislature and further tinkering up the unfortunate Reconstruction laws. The people are well aware that all legislation that may be attempted at this time will be designed to aid the dominant party in the approaching Presidential election, and they fail to discover any necessity for extraordinary measures to insure the election of General Grant to the Presidency. They are weary of the violence, passion, and excitement of these repeated sessions, and are heartily sick of the whole question of reconstruction, which has kept the country in a state of turmoil ever since the close of the war. The radical leaders fail to comprehend the popular sentiment if they do not know that their policy of military rule and negro supremacy at the South is offensive to the people of the loyal States. The great strength of General Grant lies—first, in his well-known conservatism; and, next, in the stupid blunders of the Democracy, and not in any hearty endorsement of the policy of Congress; hence the less that is seen or heard of the Washington agitators in the campaign the better. Senator Sherman in his speech at Cooper Institute, on Thursday night, announced that he was on his way to the national capital to watch Andrew Johnson. This of itself is a very small piece of business; yet it will be better for Congress to sit still, with all eyes fixed on the President, than to attempt any agitating partisan legislation in the very midst of a hotly contested election.

If the politicians could be made to understand that this campaign is run by the people, and not by a few superannuated or selfish leaders, they would save themselves much unnecessary trouble and spare the country a great deal of annoyance. But on both sides the same error prevails. The Democratic machine managers supposed that they were strong enough to take the nominations into their own hands and to defy the popular will. They now begin to see how fatal a mistake they made. Some Republican leaders imagine they discover a chance of one or two Southern States voting with the Democracy, and straightway they set on foot an agitation for more legislation to avert the contemplated evil. Others persuade themselves that they have nosed out a design on the part of Andrew Johnson to help Seymour with the Federal patronage as soon as he gets rid of Congress, and they are restless and uneasy until they can reach Washington and watch the President. This is all puerile and nonsensical. The election of November next will be decided by the voice of the great North, and the Lincoln States, that made the Republican party and held it up during the war, will vote with greater enthusiasm than ever for Grant, who fought the war out to a successful termination. A few Southern electoral votes and a handful of paltry offices will sink into utter insignificance in such a grand and magnificent victory as the hero of the Appomattox apple tree will achieve at the polls; and the radicals who suppose that any Congressional tinkering is needed on one side, or who stand in mortal terror of President Johnson on the other side, are simply political noodles, who fail to appreciate the situation or to understand the true sentiments of the people. The next best thing Congress can do to not meeting at all is to adjourn immediately and go home.

The Blairs.

From the N. Y. Nation.

As the secret history of the late Democratic Convention is more fully made known, that body more and more puts on the likeness of a creature of the older and worse days of our politics, the days when we used to call men statesmen because they quoted the Declaration of Independence in the balcony, and went back into the committee-room and gerry-mandered a State. Very much of the business of the Convention was done, it appears, by Mr. Montgomery Blair, who is in all essential respects an excellent specimen of the sort of statesmen we have mentioned. He is the representative and the ablest member of a family which has always, on pretence of serving the public, devoted itself to practical politics—practical politics as distinguished from the service of the public. He really is behind his brother, whom it is certain he would manage if the Vice-Presidency or the Presidency should come into the family, just as he has managed him in the matter of the Brodhead letter, which, no doubt, was intended to fire the Southern heart. Unfortunately for the Blairs—who are usually sharp enough to cut their own fingers, and who, since Jackson's time, have been good intriguers with bad luck as to their intrigues—the Brodhead letter has fired the Northern heart as well. However, it helped to get General Blair the nomination for the Vice-Presidency. But, as now appears, it was not considered safe to trust to that alone; the record of other prominent candidates was examined into and was laid before the delegates from the South. General Hancock, Mr. Montgomery Blair took pains to inform them, once issued an order urging the negroes of Maryland to aid the pursuers of Booth, who had murdered Lincoln, the general said, because of his friendship for the negroes. General Robert Ewing also was made the subject of a communication from Mr. Blair to the Southern delegates. They were reminded that in Missouri, in 1863, he ordered out of his lines all disloyal people resident within them. This, of course, "killed" him.

The Great Bugbear.

From the N. Y. World.

The chief topic of Republican invective, since the opening of the canvass, is the imputed intention of the Democratic party to disperse the carpet-bag governments by force after the inauguration of Seymour and Blair. The *Times*, if we understand its rejoinder to the *World* on Friday, admits that this imputation cannot be sustained unless it is a logical sequence of the Democratic platform. This puts the controversy on its true ground; and on that ground we proceed to show that the imputed intention is a baseless chimera.

The *Times*, arguing from the platform, rests its case on the declaration that the reconstruction acts are "usurpations—unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," and on the fact that this clause was inserted in the platform at the instance of General Wade Hampton. The fact that Wade Hampton suggested it signifies nothing, unless it can be shown that it is a doctrine which the Democratic party had not previously held. Now, it is notorious that this is a subject on which there has never been any difference of opinion in the Democratic ranks. From the very inception of the Reconstruction acts, the Democratic party has, to a man, consistently and indignantly denounced them as high-handed usurpations and flagrant violations of the Constitution. Every speech made against them in Congress, by every Democratic member, has proceeded upon that ground. All of President Johnson's numerous veto messages, uniformly applauded by the Democratic party, have held up the radical measures as revolutionary violations of the Constitution. This doctrine did not originate with Wade Hampton; it did not originate with the South; it has been, from the first, the spontaneous, settled, universal belief of the whole Democratic party. If it had not appeared in the platform in the words suggested by Wade Hampton, it would have been introduced in some other words; for it has been the constant sentiment of the party on that subject.

The only pertinent inquiry is, whether the *Times'* inference is well drawn; whether, in other words, a declaration that the Reconstruction acts are "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," pledges the party to disperse the new governments by force. It is an accepted principle of logic that an argument which proves too much proves nothing. If the reasoning of the *Times* proves that its editor is pledged to abet the overthrow of the radical policy by force, he will perhaps recoil from his own conclusions, and admit that his formidable inference is ill drawn.

Perhaps it may not have quite escaped his recollection that there was once a famous political gathering called the Philadelphia Convention. It is possible that he may also recollect (now that he is reminded of it) that the Philadelphia Convention issued an address, and that the respectable author of that address was reported in the published proceedings as bearing the name of Henry J. Raymond. It is true that the Philadelphia Convention was held before the Reconstruction acts were passed. But if the more moderate scheme against which that Convention protested was unconstitutional and revolutionary, the harsher Reconstruction acts are more so. The same arguments which were used against the one apply with tenfold force against the other.

We propose to show by quotations what opinion was entertained of the radical policy by the author of the Philadelphia address. "It seems to us," said the writer, "in the exercise of the calmest and most candid judgment we can bring to the subject, that such a claim, so enforced, involves as fatal an overthrow of the authority of the Constitution and as complete a destruction of the Government and Union as that which was sought to be effected by the States and people in armed insurrection against them both." Again:—"We need not stop to show that such action not only finds no warrant in the Constitution, but is at war with every principle of our Government, and with the very existence of free institutions." And again:—"Nor do these extravagant and unjust claims, on the part of Congress, to power and authority not conferred upon the Government by the Constitution, find any justification in the arguments or excuses urged on their behalf." And still again:—"Such an exercise of power is simply a usurpation; just as unwarrantable when exercised by Northern States as it would be if exercised by Southern, and not to be fortified or palliated by anything in the past history either of those by whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the Constitution. It is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of government. If tolerated in one instance it becomes the precedent for future invasions of liberty and constitutional right, dependent solely upon the will of the party in power."

These quotations will perhaps suffice to show the vigor with which Mr. Raymond denounced the policy of Congress as unconstitutional and revolutionary. We could multiply them to any extent. If the Democratic Convention had recurred to that address they would have found a great deal more than sufficed to make a platform satisfactory to Wade Hampton and the Southern States. We must be indulged in one more quotation—the closing passage of the address—which depicts in strong language the mischievous and deplorable tendency of the radical policy on the returning loyalty of the South:—

"And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired; if the people of the South are to-day less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the close of the war, we believe it is due to the changed tone of the legislative department of the general Government towards them; to the action by which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common Government; to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred and guaranteed by the Constitution, and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the exercise of a usurped and unlawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered provinces and a conquered people, in all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors; free only to obey laws in making which they are not allowed to share.

"No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment long continued would not alienate and impair. And the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submissiveness, the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them."

When the editor of the *Times* has given these passages a faithful perusal, we hope he will tell us whether, on second thoughts, he still holds to his opinion of Friday, that a denunciation of the radical policy as a revolutionary usurpation, in flagrant violation of the Constitution, pledges its authors to redress the outrage by force. We hope he will further tell us what sort of a howl and hullabaloo the *Times* and other Republican papers would have raised if the vehement eloquence of the last paragraph above quoted had proceeded from either of the Democratic candidates, or if a like strain of denunciation had occurred in the Democratic platform. If he is not a mutinous "revolutionist," some people may fancy that it will be rather difficult for him to fasten that charge upon the Democratic party. It will not do to draw opposite conclusions from the same premises.

We admit that this is a mere *argumentum ad hominem;* but we suppose most readers will agree with us that it is a telling one. But we need no assistance from the Philadelphia address to confute the pretence that the Democratic party is pledged to destroy the new State Governments by force. There is not only nothing of the kind in the platform, but nothing which can bear that construction in the action of the Southern people. Wade Hampton himself is trying to carry his own State for Seymour and Blair through the agency of the carpet-bag government. Every Republican paper has circulated that fact, and rung with denunciations of the methods he has advised for influencing the negro vote. Everybody knows what has been done in Georgia. In all the reconstructed States they are attempting to effect a change by political action which recognizes the usurping governments *de facto* while denying their validity *de jure*. The example of Georgia demonstrates that this peaceful method will be successful if endorsed by the public opinion of the country in the Presidential election. No force will be resorted to; none will be necessary. The same majority which suffices to get control of the present State governments will also suffice to alter the State constitutions. With a Democratic President and House of Representatives, Congress cannot interfere to prevent the change, and immunity from such interference is all that the Southern people need expect or ask.

Maine.

From the N. Y. Nation.

Two months ago the Democrats were going to carry Maine. One month ago they were going to reduce last year's Republican majority of eleven or twelve thousand. But this week, the expression of public opinion at the polls being the very fullest ever had in the State, the Republicans carry it by a majority almost equal to the heaviest majorities that were given when we were all full of the excitement of the war. Probably there never was anywhere in the country so hot a political canvass. How high the feeling ran may be seen in the fact that political rioting—a very rare thing in New England—was not uncommon in the last days before election, and on election day, when, to be sure, the Democrats had some excuse in their disappointment. Probably there are not five hundred able-bodied men in Maine who have not attended several political meetings since the middle of August; speeches have been made wherever a hundred men could be got together, and some of it has been extraordinarily good speaking; there was no end to the processionizing, buttonholing, and "work" generally. As the Boston *Post* remarked, the men of Maine "have lately heard the great political and financial issues of the day discussed by able men of both parties." Fessenden, Wilson, and Pendleton put the financial issues as plainly before the people as it is possible to put them, and the political issue—that stated by Blair—was the theme of dozens of orators in every town. The result shows, to borrow from the *Post* again, that the people of Maine "are not blinded by prejudice or enslaved by party ties," and have had no difficulty in "deciding what is their present duty to themselves and the country at large." It was a model American political contest—plenty of frank discussion and intelligent comprehension of the questions involved, at least a sufficiency of enthusiasm, and, at the end, a peaceable submission to the result. The effect of this election will be great. We suppose it makes Pennsylvania safe for the Republicans in October; and though the loss of that State then would not injure Grant, the carrying it would make the November election a mere formality.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION: Class "A" has 5000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates.

FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanations and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

E. McMURDY, President.
E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.) Vice-President.
W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. BANGAM (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.

The trust funds will be held in trust by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 336 Broadway, New York.

Agents wanted for this city.

Address WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent, Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association, No 432 WALNUT Street, Philada.

9 2 1m

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

618 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of

Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.

Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.

Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal.
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868. 9 9 21t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold viz.:—

26 iron guns, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc
820 field carriages.
266 lots of artillery harness.
498 carbines, various models.
3273 muskets and rifles, various models.
225 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
600 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

T. I. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868 [9 8 5w

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1735 CHESNUT STREET,

122 PHILADELPHIA.

WINES, ETC.

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.

BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.

HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.

CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF

WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.

LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

11t

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 22m

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA FINE

NEW MESS MACKEREL

IN KITTS.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 1rp ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

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White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 15

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 8 13t

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The apprehensions of war have partially subsided during the past week. The efforts of the Parisian press to extract a warlike significance from the speech of the King of Prussia at Kiel have proved a failure. It is evident that peace is sincerely desired by the governments and people of Europe, with the exception of the Emperor of France, whose purpose is unknown, and perhaps undetermined. Growing indignation is manifesting itself at his ambiguity or indecision.

LONDON, Sept. 20, midnight.—The following important news has just been received from Madrid:

Prime Minister Gonzales Bravo, and Mayalde and Theida, members of the Spanish Cabinet, have resigned. The Marquis of Havana has been requested to fill their places ad interim.

The Queen is returning to Madrid, where martial law has been proclaimed.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—It is reported that George Peabody will soon purchase a large estate in Hungary.

John Wilson Patten, member of Parliament for North Lancashire, has been appointed Secretary of State for Ireland, vice Earl Mayo, appointed Governor General of India.

LONDON, Sept. 19, evening.—American Consols closed unchanged. American securities closed quiet and steady.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—According to the tenor of the last advices from Central Asia, a resumption of hostilities by the Russians on Bokhara is expected in October.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—At a meeting of the Roman Catholic clergymen of Galway, a resolution was adopted pledging those present to oppose all candidates for Parliament who do not support Mr. Gladstone's resolves for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The journals here have reports that a general movement against Queen Isabella has commenced in Spain, headed by General Prim and the Generals recently exiled. Some accounts say that the rebels are marching on Madrid in force.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Queen Isabella will visit the Emperor and Empress at Biarritz shortly.

An insurrection is reported in Andalusia, Spain.

MUNICH, Sept. 19.—Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, and Prince Wehenlohe, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Bavaria, to-day formally exchanged the ratification of the treaty relative to citizenship.

PESTH, Sept. 20.—The Hungarian Diet proposes universal religious toleration throughout the kingdom.

TRIESTE, Sept. 20.—Shortly after the arrival of Commodore Farragut at this port, he received and entertained a party of Austrian naval and military officers on the Franklin, and subsequently visited Miramar.

From China and Japan via San Francisco.

SHANGHAE, August 15, via San San Francisco, July 19.—The United States steamers Monococy and Ashuelot are at Foochow, all well. The Chetang coal mines, near Pekin, will be opened to foreigners. The Viceroy has abolished the war tax in this province, which has been in force for eight years. The Shanting Mountains have been satisfactorily prospected for gold by an old Californian. Vice Admiral Sergo de Lonza, successor of Horta, dismissed for complicity in the coolie trade, has arrived at Hong Kong and has been installed in command of the Portuguese squadron.

A fire at Hong Kong, on August 13th, destroyed property valued at $30,000.

The Head of Foreign Affairs at Pekin has addressed a dispatch to the consuls requesting them to forbid their respective subjects from going to the Chofoo mines, as this will cause trouble with the natives. The consuls have complied with the request, and have promised to use their power to compel obedience.

An earthquake was felt at Hankow and Yokohama, Japan, on August 29th.

The uncle of the present Mikado has been appointed Mikado by the northern princes, and there is a great panic among the southerners. The Mikado has been requested to resign, and will probably comply.

The Prince of Mito, father of the ex-Tycoon, is dead. The younger son, now in Paris, succeeds to the title.

All newspapers have been prohibited in Yeddo. Yokohama is again guarded by foreigners, and an attack is daily expected.

A Spanish Ambassador had arrived to ratify the treaty with Japan.

L. H. Grinnell, late acting Lieutenant in the United States navy, has been appointed overseer of the Japanese navy under the southern government.

The consular treaty Powers are notified officially that the transportation of rice from Hiogo to open ports is prohibited, which is contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of 1866.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The steamship Great Republic has arrived with advices from Hong Kong to August 15th, and Yokahama August 29. She brings 915 passengers, of whom 875 are Chinese, and 1200 tons of merchandise. She had fine weather most of the passage.

The opposition steamship Nevada sailed for Panama to-day. The Great Republic brings from China 5740 packages of tea and 306 packages of silk for New York.

The Nevada Union State Convention met at Carson City on September 16. Thomas Fitch was unanimously nominated for Congress, and B. C. Whitman for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very dull and nominal. Legal tenders 70c.

E. Happell Hall, special correspondent of the New Rork Times, arrived here to-day by the Great Republic, thus completing his tour around the world. Mr. Hall furnishes the following from Japan:

The new Mikado has entered upon the duties of his office, and has issued his proclamation.

Numerous engagements have taken place between the northern and southern troops, in which the former have been always victorious. It is believed that Yeddo will be the main theatre of strife.

Another Imperial decree has been issued against the Christians and circulated throughout the empire.

The steamship Japan arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco in 29 days, with Minister Ross Browne and party on board.

The Great Republic grounded in Yokohama harbor and was detained three days.

The flags of the several legations and consulates, and of the men-of-war in the harbor, were placed at half-mast on the 27th of August, in honor of the memory of James Buchanan, and the Piscataqua fired minute guns.

SHANGHAE, August 15, via SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Drills, 440@450 taels; sheetings, 420@430 taels; jeans, 350@360 taels. Black tea—Congou—Prices irregular and declined 2 taels per picul.

From Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The steamship Arizona has arrived, with Aspinwall dates to Sept. 12 and $330,0000 in treasure. Affairs at Panama remain unsettled. Generals Goita and Mutes were disturbing the government by opposing the elections in the interior, and President Correoso had dispatched some troops to the scene of difficulty. Several revolutionary characters have been banished, and the government is strenuously exerting itself to restore tranquillity. Ex-President Diaz and his secretary, Barmudez, had returned from their banishment to San Francisco, and remained in Panama by permission of the government.

The steamship Rapaia, from Australia, August 2, arrived at Panama on September 5th. She reports extraordinary discoveries of gold at Ophir, in New South Wales, and that there was a great rush to the new diggings.

The ship Lochnagen, with guano from Baller's island for London, was totally lost near the Navigator's islands.

A difficulty had arisen between the colonial government and the American Consul at Sidney, concerning some contracts made under the Consular seal.

The Parliament of South Australia opened on the 31st of July. The expenditures of the colony exceed the revenue by £30,000.

The cotton crop in Queensland has proved a success.

In a squall at Aspinwall on September 8th, the American brig Rolling Wave was struck by lightning and suffered some damage.

A violent hurricane passed over Taboga on Sept. 9th, accompanied by a whirlwind, which did much damage to the shipping. The steamer Rapaia was badly damaged in her upper works, and a schooner was dashed to pieces on the rocks.

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—An Omaha dispatch says a party of government surveyors were surprised by Indians on the Republican river, south of Fort Kearny on Wednesday. Edward Malone, a flagman, was killed, but the remainder escaped with the loss of their implements and one team.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Messrs. Ruger Brothers, the owners, have received a cablegram announcing the arrival of the steamship Northern Light at Cowes, England, to-day, thus relieving the anxiety which has been felt for the safety of the ship.

The steamship Northern Light arrived at Southampton on the 16th instant, with all well on board, and was to sail to-day for Bremen.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 19.—Burglars continue their operations here. Last night two dwellings were entered, and attempts made upon several others. Dwellings have been entered and robbed here every night this week.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—John H. White, of Saratoga, has been nominated by the Democrats of the Eighteenth District.

WATERTOWN, Sept. 19.—The Third District Democratic Convention has nominated John Winans for Congress.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—An apparatus used to hoist bricks and mortar at the corner of Canal street and Broadway fell this evening, in consequence of a tackle-block becoming unhooked, and unfortunately killed James Tobin and P. S. Hay, both laborers. A boy standing upon the sidewalk was badly injured by falling bricks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—General McClellan, with his wife and two children, sailed from Liverpool today in the Cunard steamer Cuba, for New York. He has been detained abroad for a longer period than he anticipated, owing to the indisposition of Mrs. McClellan.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 20.—On Thursday last United States Marshal Merriwether, accompanied by fifty United States soldiers under Lieutenant Drury, left Louisville to protect the marshal and his deputies in the execution of processes in Nelson and Larue counties. Arriving at Howard's Mills the soldiers went into camp, and Mr. Howard, who resides at the mills, invited the marshal to his house to supper. He accepted the invitation, but had scarcely entered the house when three men came in with pistols drawn, and demanded his surrender. Being unarmed he complied, and they proceeded with him towards the woods, threatening to make short work with him, but Mr. Howard overtook them and told the party they should not hurt the marshal, and Mr. Howard then accompanied Merriwether to the camp where the soldiers were.

After arresting Charles Harvard, Mr. Holt and James Mahoney, parties charged with assisting in the outrage upon the Deputy Marshal some weeks since, and executing several summons in debt against persons in that neighborhood, they returned here.

There is, beyond doubt, a regular organization in Nelson and Larue counties to prevent the execution of any process from the United States courts, numbering from twenty to thirty men.

Political.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—The Denver Tribune makes Bradford's majority for Congress 66, with two towns to hear from.

The Indian War.

General Sherman has sent the following dispatch to Governor Hunt, of Colorado:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—I would make no concessions to clamor, but would assure the people of Denver if they want to fight Indians they can have all they want. The great bulk of the Arapahoes have surrendered to General Sheridan at Fort Dodge. He has one column after the Cheyennes on the Cimmaron, and another toward Beaver creek. General Grant promises me more cavalry; and, now that the Indians are clearly in the wrong, I will not prevent your people from chastising them if they are really in earnest; but it is more than one small army can do to defend every ranch in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska and Kansas. The settlers should collect and defend their own property, leaving the regular troops to go after the Indians.

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieut. General.

The Result of Political Excitement.

GREENCASTLE, PA., Sept. 20.—Last night the Democrats held a meeting at Greencastle and the Republicans at Waynesboro', in Franklin county. On returning from the meeting at Waynesboro', the Republicans encountered some ten or twelve Democrats returning on horseback from the Greencastle meeting. As the Democrats passed along the line of wagons filled with Republicans, the former employed their time in striking at the lighted torches carried by the latter, and otherwise acting in such a manner as to create a fear with many that they would be injured. Finally the Democrats surrounded and attacked a carriage containing four Republicans, when George Benner in the carriage, fired a pistol, instantly killing a young man named Lecknor, residing near Waynesboro', in the State.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—A letter was received here to-day from Mike McCoole, dated in St. Louis, expressing his willingness to enter the ring with Heenan for a stake of $5000, provided that any man in America be selected as stakeholder other than Frank Queen. John Franklin, of Cincinnati, holds Heenan's first deposit of $2500, and Mr. Hays is ready to cover it upon the acceptance of the terms proposed.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—John Sefton, the well known comedian, died suddenly yesterday, at his residence in this city.

James N. Ellis, local editor of the National Republican, Augusta, Ga., died suddenly on Saturday morning.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 20.—A rousing meeting of the Boys in Blue was held here last night, presided over by Colonel James Worrell, and addressed by Hon. A. J. Herr, Hon. J. S. Gara, Colonel Worrell, and others. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

From Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19.—The body of Mary Jeffrys, an insane girl who left home on the west side on Wednesday last, was found in the river to-night, naked, and with a stab in the left side, sufficient to cause death. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

Fire in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—An extensive fire occurred at Bergen City, N. J., last evening. Several new houses at the corner of Bergen and Oxford avenues were destroyed. The loss is $30,000. It is understood the buildings were insured.

From South America.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The steamship Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro August 6th, has arrived here. Her news confirms the previous accounts received by cable of the capture of Humaita, and of the situation of Lopez on the Tebicuary river.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POLITICAL.—The Republican voters of the Fifteenth Ward assembled *en masse* at Nineteenth and Callowhill on Saturday evening. The meeting was called to order by Robert M. Evans, on whose motion James Neill, Esq., was called to preside. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Samuel H. Orwig, A. Wilson Henszey, Esq., and Hon. William D. Kelley. In the course of his remarks the latter said:—

Fellow-citizens:—I have been carpet-bagging up in Bucks county, and you must excuse me if I don't talk as vigorously as usual, for the keen air of Bucks has affected my throat and lungs. I listened with interest to the speech of your celebrated State Senator, and congratulate you on having such a man to represent you. I shall take my text from a paper that was put in my hand as I came on the stage, by a gentleman who informed me that they were circulated freely through the workshops of the Fifteenth ward. On the front is the face of a dollar bill, with an extract below of the law under which greenbacks were issued. It calls for the paying the bonds with greenbacks. It may influence the minds of the ignorant. It appeals to every species of dishonesty for which the Fourth ward is distinguished. It tells you there is gold for the bondholder but greenbacks for the soldier. But for the action of the Democratic party there would have been no bonds to pay in gold, and no question of greenbacks. The Democratic party favored the Rebellion. In fact, before the Republican party came into power there were seven States allowed to withdraw from the Union and form a confederacy in the South. The traitor Secretary of War handed over the Government arms to them and sent away our navy. As Mr. Henszey remarked, our vessels were scattered on distant stations; those that remained were laid up in ordinary—not in Philadelphia, where there is a Navy Yard, but in Norfolk and Pensacola, where the Rebels could seize them. When President Lincoln came into office but four of the smallest vessels of the forty-seven which constituted the navy were left to us. Who did this? The trusted leaders of the Democratic party. And the same men are at the head of the party to-day. The same Jerry Black, Attorney-General, who gave as his opinion that the Government could not coerce a State, is the leader of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania to-day. Didn't Howell Cobb, Buchanan's Secretary of State, make a loan, not at 6 per cent., but at 12 per cent., principal and interest payable in gold? And it was the last loan made by the Democratic party. They are a pretty set to complain that we have made a loan at 6 per cent. to put down their cursed Rebellion. They ask you to break faith with your country. There was not a Republican in the Southern army; they were all Democrats then and now; they are the Seymour and Blair men. They made the debt, and if justice was meted out they alone would be assessed to pay it, and the loyal men be freed from taxation. And now how do they propose to pay the debt? This paper says pay the debt in greenbacks; that everything we eat and drink is taxed to pay bondholders. This is a lie; nothing is taxed that you eat and drink, except whisky and beer and the imported tea and coffee. The first part of the paper is a fraud. Since the war the tax on ten thousand articles has been repealed, leaving luxuries alone subject to a tax, and all we ask is money enough to pay the interest of the debt and the current expenses. That is not all. We mean to repeal more when Congress convenes. The Democracy tears the tax on matches—the one hundred-and-fourth part of a cent, on a match. Yes, even that we propose to take off, together with the tax on illuminating gas. There never was a more direct blow aimed at the interests of the workingmen than that proposing to issue four hundred millions of greenbacks to pay the bondholders. It would suspend work in every mill and workshop throughout the country, and raise prices. What do the Democrats want? They demand a tariff for revenue. We had a protective tariff in 1828, but it was repealed in 1832, and a revenue tariff substituted. We were rich in 1828, buildings were erected, mills put in operation and improvements going on throughout the country, but the revenue tariff put a stop to it all, and in 1841 came the financial crisis, the banks failed, and the city was filled with shinplasters, payable in drinks at a bar; your factories idle, the machinery rotting in the shops; your forges dark as Erebus, for the fires were all extinguished. Things became so bad, that at last a protection was again granted in 1842, which lasted till 1846, during which time we were on the way to prosperity—the mills were erected in Frankford and Manayunk. Emigrants flocked to our shores, and found employment. We had clipper ships on the sea, and steamers to carry mails, and competing with England in carrying tea, etc., from China to London. In 1847 the act was repealed, and ten years after the United States Bank failed the mills closed; there was no longer demand for coal save for heating and cooking purposes, and so it remained till the breaking out of the war. Then our streets were filled with unoccupied men; the mills were not running full time, and only half pay was given. We again secured the tariff, and work flowed in at the Navy Yard. The Pacific Railroad is to be laid with American iron, and will give employment to several thousand men. This was done by the Republican party. The Democratic party would again bring on the miseries of '37, '42, of '57 and '61.

—On Saturday night two monster meetings were held in the Seventeenth ward: one at the corner of Front and Master streets, and the other at Fourth and Master streets. At the former a large banner bearing the names of the Republican nominees was thrown to the breeze amid the cheers of thousands congregated. A large stand, beautifully decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns, was provided for the accommodation of the speakers, and a band of music was in attendance. The meeting, which was the largest ever convened at that corner, was organized by the selection of Mr. James McCartney as President, who made a few remarks, returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him in selecting him to preside over the deliberations of the meeting. He predicted the success of the Republican ticket, and eulogized the candidates—General Grant, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. Leonard Myers, and others.

He introduced to the audience the Hon. Charles Gibbons, who delivered a speech full of convincing arguments in support of the nominees of the Republican party. The speaker was frequently interrupted by the passage of the Seventeeth Ward, Nineteenth Ward, and Seventeenth Ward German Campaign Clubs, the members of which were all uniformed, carried torches and banners, and presented a very creditable appearance. Mr. Gibbons was frequently applauded.

At the conclusion of his speech the Chairman introduced the Hon. Morton McMichael, who, after discussing many of the issues in the present campaign, paid a high compliment to the Hon. Leonard Myers for his integrity, love of country, and the interest he had taken in the workingmen of Philadelphia. To him, he said, belonged the credit of assisting in removing the burdens from manufacturers, which action on his part and the part of other members of the National Legislature relieved that class of persons, and gave employment to hundreds of laborers. Mr. McMichael closed amid great applause.

Major J. T. Pratt was the next speaker. He made a capital speech, full of good sound arguments and interspersed with anecdotes. His remarks were attentively listened to and applauded.

Hon. Leonard Myers was then introduced and said:—In 1861 we had a different currency for every State—almost for every part of a State. The Democracy laughed at the proposition o greenbacks; now they want to issue twenty-five hundred millions of them and pay off the national debt. There is no loss or discount on our currency. A national bank note is good and current, no matter where issued. Would Democracy persuade the people back to shinplasters? We wanted money to carry on the war. Europe and the Democratic leaders laughed at us. Congress, however, passed its loan bills, appealed to the American people, issued its bonds, and our own people took them. These are the bonds which Pendleton and Seymour want to repudiate. Every bank which loans its money to the manufacturer has them; every saving fund; every lodge or charity; and nearly every workman and family is directly or indirectly interested in them; nearly every widow and pensioner; and, my word for it, after Grant's election no man will dare depreciate our national securities, or in the heyday of peace rob the citizen of what we promised in our time of direst need and adversity. Look at the candidates. Horatio Seymour! (Laughter.) Brick Pomeroy made a speech for him last night at Reading, the man who rejoiced over the assassination of Lincoln, and in his vile paper says he knows the man who has a dagger ready for Grant. My friends, I forgot to say, not only Lee, but Brick Pomeroy, will be pleased if you vote for Seymour. General Dix will not. He has come out for Grant; he stands by the American flag (cheers), and he remembers that when he wrote Seymour, in 1863, that the war would be prolonged unless he lent the aid of his State, Seymour refused, and troops had to be taken *from the front* to keep down the New York rioters, and Dix telegraphed he would take care of him and them. General Paine, one of the purest men in Congress, who lost a leg in the service, says Seymour pretended to be sick in Milwaukee when Sumter was fired on, and he was called on to speak; he replied he did not know how this thing would turn out. General Wool refused to shake hands with him because of his sympathy with treason! Will you vote for such a man to please Lee, Beauregard, Forrest or Semmes, or believe Sherman, Sheridan, George H. Thomas, Dix, Wool, Paine, and gallant Dan Sickles, who says that Seymour never had a legal impulse? And now what of Grant? (Cheers.) It is useless for me to recount his glory. It will shine when you and I have passed away. The great gathering on the 2d of October will tell who his soldiers are for. He was not President of the Convention which nominated himself. (Laughter.) No, he did not play the part of Cæsar and put back the crown thrice. Where the people call, he obeys like a good soldier. He has no policy to set against their will. What would you have promised in 1861 and 1863 to the man who would put down Rebellion? Give it now, and save the nation, as I know you will, and God will grant a peaceful victory.

—A general mass meeting of the Republican citizens of the Eighth Ward was held on Saturday night, at the southwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets. Mr. Henry C. Carey presided, and eloquent speeches were made by Colonel William McMichael, Charles Gibbons, Esq., Lorin Blodgett, and ex-Governer Pollock.

—The meeting at Fourth and Master streets was presided over by Louis Heck, who made a few remarks, and introduced to the audience Hon. Leonard Myers, George Seigman, Esq., John Rockey, Esq., and Frederick Dittman, each of whom made an eloquent address.

—The Democracy of the Tenth Ward held a meeting at Sixteenth and Race streets on Saturday night. At the commencement of the meeting Mr. John O'Byrne expressed his doubts as to the strength of the stand. His fears were drowned by the committee assuring him that it was of good Democratic build. He advanced and said:—"Fellow-citizens, I felt a little nervous about coming on this platform; but I am told it is a good Democratic platform, of sound Democratic timbers; therefore"—at this moment the stand went down with a crash, carrying committee, speakers, band, and reporters to the ground in indescribable confusion. No one was injured.

—The Campaign Club of 1868, under the command of their Chief Marshal, Colonel W. B. Mann, made their first street parade on Saturday night. They were fully equipped and were preceded by a cavalcade, the Marshal, his assistants, and aids, to the number of forty, being mounted. Two bands furnished music for the club. Over one thousand men were in line, and their gentlemanly appearance elicited frequent applause from the great throngs of spectators congregated along the footways.

—A meeting of the German Democratic citizens of the Twentieth Ward was held on Saturday evening at the corner of Fawn street and Columbia avenue. A Seymour and Blair flag was raised, and addresses were made by Colonel Jacob Plucker, J. B. Reynolds, J. S. Painter, Colonel Rondorow, Colonel Lechler, and Charles Green, Esq.

OFF ON AN EXCURSION.—This morning at 8 o'clock the members of the Resolution Hose Company, numbering seventy-five men, headed by Beck's Band, left their house on the Germantown road, and after parading over a designated route, proceeded to the Kensington depot, where they took the train for New York. At Jersey City the members intend spending a few hours, and from there they proceed to Worcester, Massachusetts, where they will be received by the Niagara Engine Company of that place. They then continue on their journey to Boston, where they are to be taken charge of by the William Wooley Hose Company of East Boston. They will spend a day at Charlestown, by invitation of the Washington Engine. On Friday they leave for home, after spending Saturday in Brooklyn. On their arrival here they will be met by a delegation of their old members, who will escort them to their engine house.

The Company was under the marshalship of Daniel P. Ray, Esq., and was accompanied by the newly-elected Chief Engineer, George Downey, Esq. They also took with them the new hose carriage which was housed last week.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A man named John Burns, aged twenty-two years, shot himself through the heart on Saturday, at Hiess' mill, on Creasom creek, Twenty-second ward, while playing with a loaded pistol. He lived but a few moments after the accident. The deceased was a single man, and boarded with Patrick McEwen, on Creasom road.

—About 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, John Leonard, aged twelve years, residing at Eleventh and Christian streets, was fatally injured by a train on the Baltimore Railroad. He was trying to get upon the train at Gray's Ferry road and Washington street, but missed his footing, and his clothing catching in the car he was dragged some distance along the ground. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon.

CASUALTIES.—Sarah Bucks, aged twenty-six years, was admitted to the Hospital yesterday with a fractured skull, said to have been caused by a blow in the temple from a crutch, by a man who resided with her.

Henry Engel, aged thirty-five years, residing at Eleventh and Buttonwood streets, was severely injured in the hand, yesterday, by the premature discharge of a gun. He was taken to the Hospital.

Jane Rodgers, aged fifty years, was injured in the temple yesterday, by falling on the sidewalk at Fourth and Shippen streets. She was taken to the Hospital.

John Flynn, fifty-five years of age, living at No. 1222 Callowhill street, fell at the corner of Thirteenth and Pearl streets, last evening, and broke the cap of his knee. He was taken to the Hospital.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.—During the past week the following vessels sailed from this port with petroleum:—Barque Ariel, for London, with 86,423 gallons; barque Mary Bentley, for Dunkirk, with 119,847 do.; brig James Miller, for Ancona, with 69,657 do.; steamer Star of the Union, for Havana, with 2500 do.; barque Advance, for Cork, with 189,343 do.; making a total of 467,770 gallons for the week, and 27,562,677 do. since the 1st of January, 1868. The following vessels, at this port, are chartered and loading with petroleum:—3 ships, 12 barques, and 10 brigs. Total, 25.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN OF THE THIRD WARD.—Francis Clinton, Sr., a well-known citizen of the lower section of the city, died at his residence early yesterday morning of apoplexy. Mr. Clinton had for a number of years taken an active part in the political affairs of our city, being at one time elected to the office of City and County Commissioner and Clerks of the Orphans' Court.

YOUTHFUL TILL-TAPPERS.—On Saturday last, while an attendant in an ice-cream saloon, at Second and Lombard streets, was waiting upon a customer, two lads sneaked in and robbed the money drawer of about twenty-five dollars. One of them was arrested and bound over by Alderman Carpenter.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—On Friday evening last the dwelling of Mr. Andrew Brumaker, Sixteenth and Callowhill streets, was entered and robbed of eight hundred dollars and several watches.

VESSELS IN PORT.—The following vessels were in this port at the close of the past week:—9 steamships, 10 ships, 18 barques, 22 brigs, and 20 schooners; making a total of 70 vessels.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....5:46 MOON SETS....9 39
SUN SETS....5:59 HIGH WATER....5 31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Wm. Penn	London	New York	Sept. 5
St. George	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 5
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 9
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 10
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 11
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	Sept. 11
China	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 12
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Sept. 12
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 16
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19

FOR EUROPE.

C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 22
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 26
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 26
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 29
China	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 24
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 24
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 26
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 6
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Oct. 8

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the foreign lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Schr Pani & Thompson, Godfrey, Boston, Day, Haddell & Co.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, Danversport, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr C. S. Grove, Weaver, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Grace Girdler, Smith, Boston. do.
Schr E. W. Perry, Risley, Providence, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, Providence, J. R. White & Son.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr E Haight, Beebe, Malden, Tyler & Co.
Schr Kate McLean, Conkling, New Bedford, Captain.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, Quincy Point, Captain.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str A. O. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Decatur, Young, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

N. G ship Admiral, Haeslop, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. barque Joshua S. Emery, 47 days from London, with old railroad iron to order.
Barque Imperador, Heard, 23 days from Pernambuco, in ballast to A. F. Dalmau.
Schr J. B Vandusen Foster, 13 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C Van Horn.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Proteus, Hall, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Brig Madison, Gilkey, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Warren & Greene.
Schr Ella Hodson, Hodson, 20 days from Navassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr W. C. Burnite Durborough, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr H. & F. Chambers, Chambers, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, from New Bedford, with mdse.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, from Bridgeport.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr C. S Grove, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr Grace Girdler, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, from Salem.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, from Newport.
Schr E. W. Perry, Risley from Wareham.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 19th inst.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston 19th instant.
Barque Amie, Morrison, hence for Shanghae, was spoken 26th July, lat. 13 30 N., long. 28 18 W.
Brig Josie A. Devereaux, Clark, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 17th inst.
Brig H. S. Bishop, Webber, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.
Schr Watauga, Munroe, hence, at Charleston 19th instant.
Schr Mabel Hall, Hall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rockland 14th inst.
Schr Petrel, Curtis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gardiner, Me., 18th inst.
Schr Mary Anna, Grier, hence, at Newport 17th inst.
Schrs Caroline Hall, and G. A. Grant, hence, at Richmond 17th inst.
Schrs M. H. Read, Benson, and Lottie Beard, Perry, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 15th inst.
Schr Julia A. Berkely, for Philadelphia, cleared at Plymouth, Mass., 15th inst.
Schr Susanna, Packard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 16th inst.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, hence, at Taunton 17th inst.
Schr Wake, Grandy, hence, at Fall River 18th inst.
Schr B. E. Sharp, Cole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 17th inst.
Schrs Jessie Wilson, of Philadelphia, and Addie, from Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.
Schrs Robert Healy, Brooks, and Jessie Williamson, Corson, hence, at Richmond 17th inst.
Schr H. Blackman, Jones, hence, at Providence 17th instant.
Schr Hasleton, Gardner, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.
Schr Rescue, Kelly, from Bristol for Philadelphia, at New York 18th inst.
Schr Wm. Flint, Post, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 18th inst.
Schr H. L. Slaght, Willetts, from Salem for Philadelphia, before reported ashore in Vineyard Sound, was towed into Edgartown 18th inst., by steamer Island Home.
Schrs Breeze, Kelly, from Bristol, and M. F. Gritting, Gritting, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, at New York 18th inst.
Schrs S. & E. Corson, Brown: J. Raymond, Holmes; Chars; and Summerville, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
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Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11amth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29[

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP,
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE
ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 46 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 23 3m4p

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1868.

An Antidote for Percentage.

While Mr. William A. Wallace is indulging his appetite for percentages, and deducing from the results in Maine the absolute mathematical certainty of a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania, we beg leave to call his attention to the following figure work.

The votes polled in this State in 1866 and 1867 respectively were as follows:—

	1866.	1867.
Republican vote	307,274	268,824
Democratic vote	290,096	267,746
Majority	17,178R	922D
Total vote	597,370	534,570

Now let us bring these figures into still closer comparison. We have the following result:—

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Total*
Vote of 1866	307,274	290,096	597,370
Vote of 1867	266,824	267,746	534,570
Decrease	40,450	22,350	62,800

That is to say, while the total vote was decreased 62,800, the falling off in the Republican ranks was 40,450 and in the Democratic ranks 22,350. This shows that 18,100 more Republicans than Democrats kept away from the polls in 1867, thereby giving the State to the Democracy by the beggarly majority of 922 votes. Now, for the sake of the argument, we will concede that the Democracy, by the aid of all their traditional appliances, including a plentiful supply of coffee-colored naturalization papers, will be able to regain the full complement of their loss, 22,350. To counterbalance both this and last year's majority of 922, and to give us the State by a round majority of 2500, we must regain 25,772, still leaving in reserve a Republican column of nearly 15,000 voters who took an active part in the campaign of 1866. The vote in this year was a remarkably full one, and it is not probable that it will be, or can be, in the aggregate, materially increased at either of the coming elections. If such should prove to be the case the struggle will be for the support of the Republican reserve of 15,000, and to enable the Democrats to cancel our assumed majority of 2500, and at the same time to offset the votes of such of the 15,000 in reserve as remain faithful to their past record, they must recover their lost adherents, over 22,000 in number, and, in addition, succeed in proselyting at least 9000 voters who supported the Republican ticket in 1866. In a population which embraces nearly 600,000 voters, this may not appear a very formidable task. If the Republicans were entirely inactive, it might possibly be accomplished. But they are by no means lacking in spirit and energy, and it is safe to say that for every Republican who can be persuaded, through the instrumentality of torchlight processions and empty platitudes about a white man's government, to desert his principles at this great crisis in the nation's history, there will be found at least one man heretofore voting the Democratic ticket who will regard Seymour as too heavy a dose, when coupled with Hampton and Forrest.

In short, it is evident, from a careful and candid examination of the figures given above, that nothing short of a great "reaction" will avail the Democratic party at this juncture. Such a "reaction" has been loudly prophesied, but wherever the lines have come together on the battle-field, it has been discovered that the great bulk of the party which sustained the Government throughout the war has remained true and faithful to its standard. This fact was developed by the results of the recent elections in Vermont and Maine, and it needs no inspiration to predict that in Pennsylvania there will be the same termination to the contest. Putting it all together, the "cheering news" which comes to our Democratic contemporary "from every portion of the State," is, despite the percentages of Mr. Wallace, of a very cheerless character. Nothing short of downright folly on our part, which shall fairly rival that of the Hampton-Democracy, can cause the State to go against us. Of such folly we have not as yet been guilty.

Queer.—When the following despatches from Maine to the Boston *Post* are placed side by side they read rather awkwardly:—

"*First Despatch.*—'The campaign has been conducted with unexampled vigor by both parties.'

"*Second Despatch.*—'The State election has been looked forward to with a great deal of interest by both parties, and the campaign has exhibited a greater amount of enthusiasm, *and has been entered into with more vigor*, than any preceding contest since 1861.'

"*Third Despatch.*—'The Democracy of the Pine-Tree State *were without an organization.*'"

It was immediately after perusing the last of these despatches that Mr. William A. Wallace sat down to figure out the Democratic triumph in Maine on the admirable per centage system. The remarkable success which he has achieved as a mathematician is rivalled only by the sagacity of the Boston *Post*, which, after asserting that the campaign in Maine had been "conducted with unexampled vigor by both parties"—in fact, "with more vigor than any preceding contest since 1864"—made the melancholy discovery that the Democracy had gone into the field "without an organization." Strange, as well as great, are some of the uses of adversity.

The election of Seymour and Blair would be tantamount to the transfer of the national Government into the hands of Rebel conspirators, who would wield its powers to persecute loyalty, to exalt treason, to reverse the verdict of the war, to plunge the nation into deeper distresses than have ever yet been known, to derange trade, to bankrupt the treasury, and to secure the substantial triumph of the demons of discord and secession in spite of the terrible sacrifices of patriotic citizens.

The Lesson To-day.

There seems no doubt but that at the roll call to-day there will be a quorum of both Houses of Congress, and we have good assurance for asserting that to-morrow they will adjourn until some time in November. We earnestly hope that such will be their course. It is the soundest policy which they can possibly adopt. The country is on the eve of a decisive political verdict. The jury have been in consultation for months past, and are just in the act of giving their verdict. For an interruption to be made at this moment would be both unwise and inopportune. Let the whole question of the wrongs of the South continue in abeyance until after the election for President. These wrongs will then be righted by the people themselves, and their servants can follow out their dictates.

Spain in a Ferment.—The cable to-day gives us the first vague reports of the revolution which has so long been pending in Spain. The rottenest monarchy in all Europe is at last about to undergo a reconstruction. General Prim, who has been in a state of chronic insurrection for several years past, appears to be at the head of the movement, and if the reports which we have received have the slightest foundation in truth, he is likely at last to cancel his long-standing score with the Spanish Bourbons. But the probable results of the insurrection will not be restricted to his political or military advancement. No possible change could be for the worse; come what may—even the entire suppression of the outbreak—the people of Spain will be much benefited and Queen Isabella be taught a lesson which she could easily have learned by reading the history of her kingdom. It would appear, however, that the lesson comes too late; for, with the greater portion of the army and navy in open revolt, the chances are decidedly against the longer continuance of the Bourbon dynasty in power.

Astounding Gains.—When the New York *Tribune* attempts to show that a Republican gain in Pennsylvania equal in proportion to that in Maine will give us 33,000 additional votes in October, the *World* throws its mathematician in the path and shows how the Republican majority has decreased 8000 since 1866. Now if the *World* must go back of 1867 for purposes of comparison, why can't it go back a little further? In 1844 President Polk carried Maine by a majority of 6505 over all competitors. This year the Republican majority is at least 20,000. Put the two together, and you have the astounding figures of 26,505, as representing the Republican increase on the majority alone. But this is not the whole of the wonderful story. The Abolition vote in that State in 1844 was but 4836. Last week it reached the very respectable figure of 74,000, showing a clear gain of 69,164, or full 1430 per cent. But let us be impartial while we are about it, and confess that this enormous gain of 1430 per cent. is to be distributed through twenty-eight years, giving an annual increase of only 51 per cent. Having thus reduced our figures, we are ready to apply them to our own State. Last year the Republican vote in Pennsylvania was 266,824, 51 per cent. of which is 136,080. Hence, if the result in Maine is to be taken as a guide, we shall roll up in this State in October a vote of 402,904 on the percentage principle. Mr. Wallace's heaviest estimate of the Democratic vote is but 377,124, leaving us a majority of 25,780, which, although not as large as it might be, is altogether quite satisfactory.

Why the Opera Bouffe was a Success.

A dramatic critic who is obliged to notice all the operas, plays, spectacles, and other amusements that are brought out in the course of a season, will, if he is possessed of the necessary qualifications for his duties—education, cultivated taste, and real refinement—frequently find himself in opposition to the popular fancy of the moment. If he is sure of the ground upon which he stands, it is an unpardonable weakness to yield to the ruling passion of the hour, and to allow himself to be carried away by it so as to give expression to opinions which are not in accordance with good taste or a high-toned morality. At the same time there is nothing more silly than to condemn a play or opera—or any style of art, in fact—merely because it is popular. This assumption of a superior morality and a superior knowledge will not impose upon many; and unless the critic is able to advance sound, substantial reasons for his censures, which will bear the test of examination, he will only get credit for an affectation of singularity and an attempt to air his superior knowledge by differing with the common herd. We make these statements to show that our partiality for the Opera Bouffe and the music of Offenbach is due to a deliberately formed opinion, and that we are not influenced by the fact that our ideas are in accordance with those of the majority. We candidly think, however, that when a critic can conscientiously coincide with the popular fancy, it is for the best interests of art that he should do so, and he will exert more influence for good when that influence is most needed than if he perches himself upon the pinnacle of high art, and persistently scorns everything and everybody beneath him. We have no fault to find with those who differ with us about the merits of Offenbach's music, for that may be pretty much a matter of individual taste, about which every man is entitled to have and to express his own opinion, but we do object decidedly to the misrepresentations which have been made in regard to the Opera Bouffe, and to the charges of indecency, which we believe to have no substantial foundation. It is worth while, therefore, to inquire why the Opera Bouffe was a success.

The primary object of all theatrical entertainments is the amusement of the audience; and that popular amusements are necessary in a well-ordered community, we do not suppose that any but a few thick-headed bigots will presume to deny. To make these amusements subservient to the cause of good morals and true cultivation is one of the functions of criticism, and it is unfortunate that so few critics have any adequate idea of the important and responsible office which they hold. The highest class of entertainments are those which appeal to the intellect, and the more people that can be induced to attend them and enjoy them the better it will be.

Others, again, are almost purely sensuous—mind, we do not say sensual—and one need not interfere with the other; on the contrary, both can be enjoyed equally by the same persons, for the mind of man has a natural craving for variety which it is perfectly proper and right to gratify; and while at one time we may weep at the woes of "Desdemona," or feel our blood chilled by the terrible scene of "Duncan's" murder, we may, with perfect consistency and sincerity, roar with laughter at the gaucheries of "Private Fritz." The effect of only pursuing one line of studies, or only contemplating one artistic model—even if it be of the highest character—is narrow-mindedness and mental stagnation. Different grades of intellect will take pleasure in different kinds of art and literature, but the best intellects, if not warped by prejudice, can enjoy art that is not of the highest kind equally well, or even better, than those in whose minds high art excites no emotions whatever.

The Opera Bouffe was successful because it put people in a good humor and gave them something to laugh at. In producing this result Offenbach's music was only one item to be considered among many others. *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* and *La Belle Helene* were brought out in a style of elegance and artistic completeness that had never been equalled on the American stage. We have seen scenery, dresses, and appointments more costly than were exhibited in these pieces, but never the same perfection and excellent management in all the details. All things were just as they should be, and the mere pecuniary value of the decorations was an entirely secondary matter, besides the good taste that was everywhere apparent. In *La Belle Helene*, particularly, the scenery, the grouping of the characters on the stage, the elegance, without gorgeousness, of the dresses, the combinations of colors, and all the little niceties which produce an effect without appearing to do so, were in an eminent degree attractive and satisfying to the most fastidious and critical eye. The public were quick to appreciate the merits of the entertainment considered merely as a show, which appealed only to the sense of sight, although many, perhaps, did not take the trouble, or were unable, to discover wherein the excellence consisted. Besides the appointments, however, there was a well-trained troupe of accomplished performers, and leaving Tostee out of the question, in MM. Guffroy, Duchesne, Lagriffoul, and Leduc we had four of the best purely comic actors who have ever appeared in this city. With these facts before us it is easy to understand why the Opera Bouffe made a hit, and why it is likely to keep the position it has obtained in our list of amusements so long as it is presented in the same style of completeness that it has been heretofore. Offenbach's music was so in accordance with all the rest, and it was so lively and inspiring, that it is not a matter for any surprise that it became immensely popular. If we were obliged to make a choice between Mozart and Offenbach we should, of course, unhesitatingly dismiss the latter, perhaps with a pang of regret; but, fortunately, we are not called upon to make any such decision, and we can enjoy the one without any detriment to our partiality for the other. That Offenbach's music will ever supersede that of Mozart is an idea too absurd to be worthy of a moment's consideration; on the contrary, we look upon the light, easy, but frequently beautiful music of *La Grande Duchesse* and *La Belle Helene* as likely to be of important service in cultivating the taste of the public, and in bringing about a greater degree of appreciation of the more difficult compositions of the great masters.

It has been charged that Offenbach is indecent, and that he has given a "glamour to lechery." On this point we take issue. There can be no such thing as indecent or immoral music, and it is not in the power of Offenbach or any other man to suggest improper or licentious ideas by his melodies. If there is anything objectionable in either of his works which have been given in this city, Offenbach is not necessarily responsible for it. How far he may have influenced the writers of the libretti of *La Grande Duchesse* and *La Belle Helene* we, of course, do not know, nor is it pertinent to the subject at present under consideration for us to inquire. As we remarked in a former article, it is the critic's duty to censure indecency and to use his best efforts to purify the stage. There is nothing, however, which requires more tact and discrimination; and it is deplorable that so few writers of dramatic and musical criticisms seem to be endowed with the good sense and good judgment which is so necessary in dealing with this matter, if the cause of virtue and morality is to be subserved. There is one scene in *La Grande Duchesse* which is in some degree objectionable. In an English version of the piece, which was brought out at the Walnut Street Theatre last winter by Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, the indelicacy of the situation was more apparent than it was in the French performance at the Academy of Music where it would not have been noticed had not attention been specially and repeatedly called to it. With this exception there is absolutely nothing in the plots of either of Offenbach's operas, which we have seen, that can be fairly found fault with on moral grounds. If the plot of *La Belle Helene* is offensive to morality, then is Homer's "Iliad" also; and we have not yet found the critic who has the hardihood to make this assertion. It is charged, however, that in the original French versions of the operas there are *double entendres* and indelicate allusions which should not be permitted upon the stage. If such exist they ought certainly to be condemned, but ninety-nine out of every hundred persons who took pleasure in witnessing the Opera Bouffe performances last winter, would never have known anything about them if newspaper writers had not taken a particular pleasure in dragging them into the light, and in holding them up for the inspection of the public from every point of view. That such criticism was conducive to morality, or anything more than an exhibition of offensive prudery, which takes pleasure in contemplating the disgusting side of things under a pretense of super-virtuousness, we do not believe. It is not a little strange that Offenbach's works should be assailed with such vehemence, while operas like *Don Giovanni* and *Rigoletto* are allowed to go unpunished. There is probably not an objectionable word or phrase in either of them, but the plots of both are so grossly offensive that, in spite of the music of Mozart and Verdi, they ought to have been driven from the stage long ago. The writers of criticism who are so anxious to do something in the way of reforming the stage, would be rendering an essential service if they would exert themselves to banish *Don Giovanni*, *Rigoletto*, and other standard operas, equally as bad, from our Academy of Music. It ought not to be a very difficult task to adapt other and less offensive subjects to the fine music which we would be unwilling to lose, and to accomplish this end writers might use their pens with some effect.

But enough of this—for the present at least. We have no fear that high art will be injured or the growing taste of the public for the best music be depraved by listening to Offenbach's strains. The question whether his compositions will survive the fancy of the hour is one that time alone can determine, and if his works have anything more than a superficial excellence they will live in spite of all that can be said against them.

We have been endeavoring to find a word that will exactly suit our ideas of Offenbach's music and a contemporary has fortunately furnished us with the precise comparison that we need—sillabub. Now sillabub is an uncommonly nice thing to take, especially after a hearty meal of more solid meats, to leave a pleasant flavor in the mouth; and Offenbach's operas are uncommonly agreeable for a variety after a course of Beethoven, Mozart, Rossini, Meyerbeer, and Verdi. Sillabub is scarcely to be recommended as a steady diet for a healthy man, and if we were condemned to hear nothing but Offenbach we would speedily get heartily tired of him. We are not reduced to such a strait as that, however, just yet; nor are we likely to be, so we go in for Offenbach and sillabub.

The Theatres this Evening.

At the Arch Street Theatre Gounod's opera of *Faust* will be performed. On Tuesday, *Fra Diavolo*. On Wednesday, *La Somnambula*, and on Thursday, for the first time in English, *Crispino and the Fairy*.

At the Walnut Street Theatre Mr. Edwin Adams will appear as "Robert Landry," in Watts Phillips' drama of the *Dead Heart*.

At the Chesnut Street Theatre the spectacle of the *White Fawn* will be withdrawn after the present week; so all who have not yet seen it should do so at once.

At the American an attractive miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening.

At Hooley's Opera House the burlesque of the *Grand Duchess of Gerolstein* will be performed for the first time this evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CENTRAL AMERICA HAS SURRENdered the most exquisite of all her floral odors to the people of the United States. In PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, the fragrance that makes the air of her valleys a luxury to breathe has been placed within the reach of the whole American public. Sold by all drug sts. 1t

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The General Agent of the Society, Mr. EMANUEL H. TOLAND, and the Missionaries, Messrs. WILMER W. WALTER and ALBERT G. ROWLAND, will soon commence their annual calls for aid, and it is hoped they may meet with liberal responses.

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PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

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HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD, below LOCUST.—The Annual Exhibition of the PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, will open on TUESDAY, 22d instant, and continue until FRIDAY, 25th instant, Day and Evening. Tickets 50 cents, or three for $1. Children 25 cents.

Members' and Life Members' Tickets can be obtained of the Treasurer, H. A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, until 22d instant, after which they can be had at the Hall. 9 19 6t

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—Office of the WALLACE OIL CO., No. 319 WALNUT Street.

The Directors of the Wallace Oil Co. have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand at this office.

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POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1868.

The Delegates elected to the Thirteenth Representative Convention will assemble on MONDAY EVENING next, September 21, at 8 o'clock, at the S. E. corner of FIFTH and THOMPSON Streets, to nominate a candidate for that district.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL. A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries.
9 18 3t

GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB, Fourteenth Ward.

A Meeting of the Citizens will be held at the Hall, corner THIRTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 22, at 7½ o'clock P. M. All the Members of the Club will attend at 6½ to parade at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Hon. HENRY D. MOORE, Dr. ELDER, and JOHN GOFORTH, Esq. By order of the Club.

JOHN HANNA, President.
GEORGE G. LOUDIN, THOMAS R. BIGALOW, } Secretaries.
9 21 3t

UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 415 LIBRARY Street.

9 8 tf M. C. HONG, Chairman.

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EDUCATIONAL.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on THURSDAY, October 1. Introductory by Professor E. SPENCER MILLER, at 3 o'clock P. M. 9 21 9t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 239 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
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DRAMATIC NOTES.

—Mr. Joseph Jefferson is now performing "Rip Van Winkle" at McVickar's Theatre, Chicago. In the meanwhile he is superintending the production of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, which will be brought out shortly. Miss Annie Kemp will personate "Titania," and Miss Fannie Stockton, who has been performing in the *White Fawn* at the Chesnut Street Theatre in this city, will appear as "Oberon." Mr. McVickar will play the part of "Bottom."

—*Lorle* has been withdrawn at Wood's Museum, New York, and this evening Miss Maggie Mitchell appears in her favorite *role* of "Fanchon."

—A daughter of G. P. R. James, the novelist, recently attempted the stage in Australia, but met with no success.

—The Siamese Twins have left Wood's Museum, New York, and will be their own managers in future.

—Mr. Edwin Forrest has engaged Mr. George H. Clarke, who was leading man at the Chesnut Street Theatre a year or two ago, as the principal member of the company which he is organizing to perform in the Northern and New England States this winter.

—Mrs. Lander is performing "Mary Stuart" with much success at the Broadway Theatre, New York.

—It is said that the "Star" system is dying out in England, and that the result is a better class of actors are secured for the stock companies.

—*Foul Play* made a hit at Wood's Museum Chicago, and it will run during the present week. On next Monday Mr. Lester Wallack's drama of the *Veteran; or, France and Algeria* will be produced.

—Mr. G. L. Fox's pantomime of *Humpty Dumpty* is still running at the Olympic Theatre, New York. About Christmas some important changes and alterations will be made, which will convert it into substantially a new piece.

—A new play by Lord Lytton will be brought out shortly at the London Lyceum. The leading characters will be sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Vezin.

—A new Ethiopian burlesque *Orphee*, is in preparation by Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, New York.

—It is said that Mr. Sothern will return to the United States next year.

—Edwin Booth commenced a short engagement at the National Theatre, Cincinnati, last week. His performances attract first-class audiences.

—The approaching theatrical season in Havana promises to be one of more than usual brilliancy. Civili, a Spanish actress of some celebrity, with an excellent dramatic company, will appear at the Tacon Theatre. Comedy, Italian Opera, and Opera Bouffe are among the attractions promised to the Havanese this season.

—The new German Theatre in San Francisco was opened on Friday evening, August 28, under the management of Charles Fritsch. A prologue, dedicated to the German Muse, was recited by Fraulein Ottilie Genee, after which the play of *Frauenkampf* was performed, with Fraulein Pittetrsdorf in the principal *role*.

—*L'Abime* (*No Thoroughfare*) has reached its hundredth representation at the Vaudeville, Paris. The story is one of the best for dramatic purposes that has been written of late years, and the version produced at the Chesnut Street Theatre last winter failed solely on account of the want of common intelligence displayed in adapting it to the stage. We hope still to see *No Thoroughfare* brought out in this city in proper style.

—*La Citerne des Feuillants*, a new drama in four acts and a prologue, by M. A. Pages, has been produced at the Theatre Beaumarchais. It introduces a tolerably new arrangement of well-used materials. "Lenoel," a rich man, horribly jealous of his wife and his friend "Andrias," determined to commit suicide in a manner that shall fix upon the latter the certainty of his murder. After making elaborate preparations, he finds that he has been mistaken, but at this moment is seized by robbers and is carried off. A servant who has robbed him, and is endeavoring to make off, dressed in his clothes, is shot by a nephew of "Lenoel," over-anxious to enter upon his estate. The wound, which is in the face, renders the features undistinguishable. "Andrias" is arrested for murder, and the circumstances leave scarcely room for doubt. Of course, the man supposed to be murdered returns in time to set matters straight and award punishment where it is due.

—Several actresses are about to make their first appearances in London. Among them are a Miss Marie O'Bevine, engaged at Drury Lane; Miss Edith Challis, at the Holborn; Miss Clara Thomson, at the New Royalty, and Miss Rose Berend, at the Globe.

—Among the entertainments at the minor London theatres are *Manfred* at the Victoria and a series of so-called classical performances at the New East London Theatre, in which Miss Marriott makes some of her latest appearances previous to her departure for America.

MUSICAL NOTES.

—Mr. J. Grau will open the French Theatre, New York, with his Parisian *opera bouffe* company, on Monday evening, October 5. The company will comprise forty performers, prominent among whom are M'mes Rose Bell, Desclauzas, Fontanel, and Messrs. Carrier, Beckers, Gabli, and Bourgoin. They will make their *debut* in *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*, which will be followed by *Genevieve de Brabant*

—*Barbe Bleu* still attracts crowded houses at Niblo's. It will be withdrawn after the present week, and we may expect to have it in Philadelphia ere long.

—It is understood that Strakosch will bring out Miss Kellogg in concert instead of opera this season.

—A new baritone will shortly make his *debut* in London. The gentleman in question is a Mr. Maybrick, and he was formerly organist in St. Peter's Church, Liverpool.

—A new *opera bouffe*, by M. Herve, entitled *Chilperic III; ou, l'Invention de la Vapeur*, has been read at the Folies Marigoy, Paris.

—The critic of the San Francisco *Times* disparaged Madame Parepa Rosa's "Norma" recently, and the management ordered their advertisement out of the paper. The *Bulletin* commenting upon this action, says:—

It is simply insulting to the profession of journalism, no less than to the office of critic, and is founded on a total misapprehension of the relations of the press to the theatrical world. It involves the degrading assumption that the insertion of an advertisement in a newspaper establishes a lien on its conscience. If theatrical managers can buy the opinions of newspapers with a paltry advertisement (and for some reason or other the Opera House management has evidently been led to believe it can newspaper reading columns), and fixes a gag on its opinions, are indeed worthless to the public, and infamous to their disseminators. The opera season, under the joint management of Parepa-Rosa and Tom McGuire, is now a financial success, though in the other part of the season the business is bad. *Norma* and *Don Giovanni* brought up the business. Parepa-Rosa sung the music of "Norma" exceedingly well, if I except a tendency to too much ornamentation. All through it was Parepa-Rosa, the concert singer. Signor Testa would have made a very good *Pollione*, if he had voice and physical ability equal to the part. Signora Testa, as *Adalgisa*, divided the honors with the prima donna. Signor Masimiliani has been indisposed ever since he arrived here. The two appearances he has made during the season have not added to his previous reputation. "Don Giovanni" has been twice miserably performed to overflowing houses. Senor Testa was entitled to, and received the lion's share of the honors. Madame Parepa failed entirely to infuse feeling into *Donna Anna*. Most of the parts were in the hands of the novices and incompetents. The orchestra on this occasion was increased by twenty. The chorus, eleven male voices and five female. The bones of Mozart would have rattled in their grave could they have heard the murder of his favorite opera as accomplished in San Francisco. The oratorios of *Creation* and *Messiah* have been brought out with the opera orchestra, and the chorus of about twenty voices, mostly German. Parepa-Rosa's voice and execution meet with universal commendation from musical amateurs and critics; but they pronounce her incapable of clothing her vocal efforts with dramatic expression. She is also incapable of giving expression to the ideas of the lyric author. But the people go to see her, and she is making money.

—Wagner's *Rienzi* will be the opening spectacle at the Theatre Lyrique, Paris. This work was commenced at Riga, but finished in Paris. It was first produced in Dresden in 1843.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

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At this season the difference between the temperature of night and day is greater than at any other period of the year, and the stomach, the liver, the bowels, and the nervous system are apt to receive violent shocks from these changes, resulting in indigestion, bilious attacks, debility, low nervous fever, fever and ague, remittent fever, etc. Sustain and reinforce these organs, therefore, with the purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, viz:—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The effect of this matchless invigorant is to brace up the whole vital organization, and regulate its action. Useful at all seasons as a means of promoting perfect digestion and an even and natural flow of bile, and a healthy condition of the bowels and the skin, it is especially necessary in the fall, when the complaints arising from checked perspiration are so common. It is found, by those who are in the habit of using this agreeable and unequalled tonic, that it so strengthens and fortifies the body as to render it proof against the morbid influences which infect the air during the prevalence of epidemics.

JEWELRY.—MR. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, BILIOUS DISORDERS SICK HEADACHE, ETC., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a gentle laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all Druggists.

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TRENWITH has all manner of interesting journals pictorials, funny pamphlets, magazines, etc., enough to supply every citizen, great or small, in our city. He has a knack, too, of furnishing his patrons with the New York papers before the mails arrive, that is especially commendable. His emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street, is completely stocked.

YOU WISHED YOU HAD YOUR FALL CLOTHING YESTERDAY! GET IT IMMEDIATELY.
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MARRIED.

SNYDER—REILLEY.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. Father McGonigle, Mr. JOHN W. SNYDER to Miss ALICE REILLEY, both of this city.

DIED.

COOPER.—On Monday morning, September 21, CORNELIA LANSING, wife of Rev. Charles D. Cooper, and daughter of the late Jacob Sutherland, of Albany, N. Y.

CLINTON.—On the morning of the 20th instant, Mr. FRANCIS CLINTON, Sr., aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 717 Christian street, on Wednesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Union Burial Ground.

HARPER.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. MARY HUTTON, wife of William Harper, Sr., in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 921 Passyunk road, below Christian street. Interment at Woodlands.

MARKLEY.—This A. M., HENRY H. MARKLEY.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

TRIOL.—Suddenly, on the 19th instant, THOMAS M. TRIOL, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the various associations of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1923 Brown street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

"In the midst of life we are in death." How painfully has this been forced upon us within the last few days! One week ago our friend, companion, associate, THOMAS M. TRIOL was with us, and as usual the life of the little social circle he loved so well to be with. And now he is no more. Peace be to his ashes. Eulogy, to those who knew him, is unnecessary; but to the stranger we have but to say, think what a friend should be, he was that.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND members of EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 186, A. Y. M., and the Craft generally are fraternally requested to meet at the Hall, CHESNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of their deceased Brother, THOMAS M. TRIOL. By order of the W. M.

GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.

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We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and cheapest MUSLIN HOUSE in the city.

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Our constant aim will be to make the lowest prices in the market.

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The best makes, such as

ELLERTON'S,
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To persons not fully acquainted with the best kinds of Canton Flannels to buy, we can recommend the above brands as the best goods in the market.

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Purchasers may rely on getting BLANKETS of the best quality, and at only one profit on first cost.

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COUNTERPANES.

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Buyers are particularly invited to the merits of this department. Our long experience in this line, and moderate charges, insure to the most experienced of our patrons the lowest possible prices.

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Do	do $20 00,	worth $30 00,
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Do	do $70 00,	worth $100 00,
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'VOX POPULI.'

BY WATSON AMBRUSTER.

From Lippincott's Magazine for October.

The proverb, *Vox populi vox Dei*—"The voice of the people is the voice of God"—has been characterized by Archbishop Trench as "one which, shallowly interpreted, may be made to contain a most mischievous falsehood; but, interpreted in the sense wherein no doubt it was spoken, holds a deepest truth. We must only remember," he continues, "that this 'people' is not the populace either in high place or in low: and that this 'voice of the people' is not any momentary outcry, but the consenting testimony of the good and wise, of those neither brutalized by ignorance nor corrupted by a false cultivation, in all places and in all times."

As far as the great moral and social problems which have agitated the world from the earliest ages are concerned, this view is undoubtedly correct, both in theory and practice. No mere "momentary outcry," no matter how widespread it may be, is sufficient of itself to decide such questions—to condemn one particular dogma as unsound, or to impart to another the true spirit of inspiration. That the same principle should be applied to problems of a political character no reasonable person will deny. There are but few questions concerning the policy of a government, whether local or national, which can be fully considered and wisely determined entirely apart from their social and moral aspects; and in the most vital issues, such as those pertaining to the unalienable rights of man and to the restrictions which are necessarily imposed upon them for the common benefit of the whole community, it is quite impossible to draw the dividing line. But while no one will care to dispute the theoretical soundness of this view, the history of the world has shown that its practical application is utterly out of the question. This is especially true with respect to the political system which has obtained the ascendancy in this country, in compliance with which we are perforce obliged to fall back upon the threadbare maxim in its broadest and most commonplace interpretation. In the Old World, the divinity which, out of courtesy, is regarded as inherent in every form of government, is held to "hedge about" the kingly personage in whom is centred the sovereignty of the realm, and whose will is the primal source of power. Louis the Fourteenth fully comprehended the true theory of kingcraft, and tersely expressed it in one short sentence: "*L'Etat c'est moi.*" To all who blindly accept and meekly submit to its sway, the "voice of the people" is a mockery—the maxim *Vox populi vox Dei* a Napoleonic subterfuge, and nothing more. But according to the American system, as solemnly enunciated by the founders of the republic, governments are instituted among men to secure "the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and in all cases they must derive "their just powers from the consent of the governed." By this theory the sovereignty is lodged absolutely with the people at large. If the forms of government which they have established in the free and untrammelled exercise of this sovereign power partake in any degree of divine authorization, it is because "the voice of the people *is* the voice of God;" and this must hold true, notwithstanding that the popular will, as thus expressed, has not received "the consenting testimony of the good and wise in all places and in all times." We have no alternative. From the people we can appeal to history alone. We can only accept the will of the majority as the definite settlement of every mooted point, whether it be sanctioned or condemned by those who rightly arrogate to themselves the virtue and wisdom of the ages.

A radical defect of this system, from which even the effete kingcraft of the Old World is happily free, consists in that it often ignores the established landmarks which have been kept in sight for centuries, venturing recklessly upon untrodden and seemingly hazardous paths. Momentary outcries, springing from deep-seated prejudices or from sudden and unreasonable whims of the populace, must of necessity prevail at times; while the testimony of the good and wise is frequently ignored, and the policy of the government shaped by ignorance and false culture. But these defects of the system are the inevitable accompaniments of all true liberty. We must be content to counteract their influence as best we may, or reject as a whole the cherished theory of man's capacity for self-government. The great problem presented for our solution, therefore, is the ascertainment of the popular will, as representing "the voice of God."

It might be profitable in this connection to enter into an examination of the different theories which have been advanced touching the nature and conditions of the elective franchise, the means whereby we have attempted this solution, were it not for the fact that the subject has been considered from every standpoint, and it would be quite impossible to present any clearer elucidation of it from one altogether original and novel. Whether we concede that the ballot is a natural right co-ordinate with and equal to those rights which are enumerated in the Declaration of Independence as "unalienable," or whether we maintain that it is merely a technical franchise, and therefore to be granted or withheld according to the pleasure of the *de facto* sovereignty, is of no moment to our present object, which is simply to show the manner in which this most precious of all political privileges is exercised by those who are entrusted with it, and the estimation in which it is held by them. In compliance with the maxim *Vox populi vox Dei*, we have devised the scheme of universal suffrage, or what is practically equivalent thereto, as the basis of our political structure. Let us glance at the workings of the system, and see how full and faithful an expression is given to the popular will by an appeal to the arbitration of the ballot-box.

In the first place, what is commonly styled "a full vote" is seldom polled, except on such rare occasions as Presidential elections; and even then the number availing themselves of the privilege falls far short of those who are entitled to it. The great fluctuations in the popular votes of every State in the Union, which demonstrate this fact at a glance, are too familiar to the general reader to render it necessary to encumber these pages with anything in the way of a comparison for that purpose alone. For the purpose, however, of showing the relation borne by the aggregate votes to the population, the gradual increase of the percentage of the former as compared with the latter, and the point about which it has fluctuated during the past thirty years, we have prepared the tables given below. As the franchise has been restricted to the white race in almost every State, and the negro vote, where it is included, is of very trifling proportions, the negro element of the population has been entirely ignored in the calculations. In the intervals between the regular decennial enumerations of the people the population has been carefully estimated from the established annual increase. Beginning with the State of Pennsylvania, we have the following result:—

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM 1790 TO 1860.

Year.	White Population.	Office.	Total Vote.	Per cent.
1790	434,099	Governor	30,527	7·2
1799	569,256	"	69,857	12·3
1808	748,916	"	111,854	14·1
1814	878,860	"	80,666	9·2
1820	1,017,094	"	131,203	13·2
1829	1,249,531	"	129,995	10·2
1835	1,473,908	"	200,410	13·4
18 6	1,729,030	President	178,536	11·7
1840	1,676,115	"	337,894	17·1
1841	1,731,810	Governor	349,992	17·4
1844	1,906,894	"	316,372	16·6
1844	1,905,891	President	335,070	17·6
1848	2,111,673	Governor	326,744	15·7
1848	2,141,673	President	389,993	17·2
1851	2,317,329	Governor	364,533	15·7
1852	2,376,895	President	360,214	15·2
1854	2,612,874	"	461,241	17·7
1860	2,849,259	Governor	492,642	17·3
1860	2,849,259	President	476,442	16·7

A comparison of these votes will show that during the period from 1840 to 1860 the vote of the State was comparatively stationary, at 16·6 per cent. of the white population.

In the State of New York we have the following result, upon a similar basis:—

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK STATE FROM 1789 TO 1860.

Year.	White Population.	Office.	Total Vote.	Per cent.
1789	289,933	Governor	12,853	4·3
1800	492,804	"	41,651	7·7
1810	918,699	"	79,378	8·7
1820	1,332,744	"	96,437	7·0
1830	1,873,663	"	261,235	13·4
1840	2,378,890	"	441,899	18·6
1840	2,378,890	President	433,344	18·4
1850	3,048,325	Governor	432,882	14·2
1860	3,831,730	"	672,926	17·6
1860	3,851,730	President	676,120	17·6

In this State we have, during the period from 1840 to 1860, an average percentage of 16·7, the slight excess shown, when compared with the percentage in Pennsylvania, being the result of the remarkably heavy votes which are usually polled in New York city.

We will now take the votes cast by the people of the whole country for the office of President of the United States. As the Presidential Electors for the State of South Carolina were always selected by the Legislature, and not by a popular vote, that State is excluded from the calculation, with reference to both population and vote. On this basis we have the following result:—

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT FROM 1836 TO 1860.

Year.	White Population.	Total Vote.	Per cent.
1836	12,391,631	1,501,293	12·1
1840	13,905,954	2,402,569	17·3
1844	15,277,941	2,686,960	16·8
1848	16,049,928	2,877,406	15·9
1852	20,600,894	3,142,806	15·2
1856	23,463,494	4,035,018	17·3
1860	26,198,906	4,680,193	17·7

A comparison of these votes during the period from 1840 to 1860 gives an average percentage of 16·7—identical with that of New York, and but slightly in excess of that of Pennsylvania, showing a general uniformity in the average vote throughout the country, notwithstanding its many fluctuations.

If we could ascertain the exact numbers of persons entitled to a vote in one or more States, a very interesting and profitable study would result from a comparison of these figures with the aggregates of the votes cast at the same periods of time. But this task is apparently a hopeless one, and the only portion of it which we are enabled to accomplish satisfactorily is that which relates to the city of Philadelphia alone. This will, however, serve as an index to the whole country, for the people of Philadelphia are quite as jealous of their rights as are those of any other community in the United States. This is demonstrated by the following table, from which the State of South Carolina and the Territories are excluded, as above:—

	Philadelphia.	United States.
Vote for President in 1860	77,247	4,680,193
Aggregate population	565,529	39,444,338
Percentage of vote	13·7	11·4
Male population	269,333	15,566,194
Percentage of vote	28·7	30·1
White population	543,344	26,398,906
Percentage of vote	14·2	17·7
White male population	260,156	13,539,674
Percentage of vote	29·7	34·6
White native population	374,177	22,355,588
Percentage of vote	20·6	20·9
White native male population	179,753	11,366,284
Percentage of vote	43·0	41·2

The percentages in this table are very nearly the same throughout, and the irregularity is readily accounted for. The vote cast for President in 1860 was an unusually light one, both in the city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania. At the October election the aggregate vote of the city for members of Congress exceeded that cast at the Presidential election in November by nearly 5000, an occurrence which is perhaps without a parallel in any other State of the Union, at that or any other time. In addition to this, it should be remembered that Philadelphia, like every large city, is a great centre of the foreign element of our population, among whom the proportion of those not entitled to vote is much larger than is the case with the American-born element. According to the census of 1860, the native white population of the city was but 68 per cent. of the aggregate, while in the United States at large it reached 85 per cent. In view of these facts, we may safely regard Philadelphia as an index to the whole country, in attempting to arrive at the exact estimation in which the ballot is held.

Two assessments of the voting inhabitants of the city have been made yearly—the first at a date several weeks previous to the election, and the last immediately preceding it. As the greater number of names obtained at the extra assessments have been included in the regular assessments, their reassessment being rendered necessary only in consequence of changes in residence or from kindred causes, the aggregate figures of the regular assessments are taken as exhibiting more accurately the entire number of those who are entitled to the franchise. The exact figures for the year 1858, and for the period from 1863 to 1867, have been obtained; but for the interval between 1858 and 1863 every office in the city wherein the record should have been preserved has been searched in vain. It has been ascertained, however, that the assessment of 1863 fell short of that of 1862 by about 15,000, this unprecedented decrease being in consequence of the absence from the city of great numbers of soldiers, and the disinclination manifested by many who remained at home to make known their names and residences, for fear of being impressed into involuntary service in the army. In the table given below the falling off in the assessment of 1863 has been estimated at 10,000 only, in order that our calculations may be entirely within bounds. A comparison of the number of registered voters with the highest vote cast during the period from 1858 to 1867 gives the following result:—

VOTE OF PHILADELPHIA FROM 1858 TO 1867.

Year.	No. of voters assessed.	Number who voted.	Per cent.
1867	133,765	101,538	76
1866	124,838	103 0·2	82
186	115,154	89,689	78
1864 (President)	110,580	94,597	85
1864 (Congress)	110,580	89,038	81
1862	106 314	81,467	77
1862	116,800	90,442	77
1861	113,100	90,838	80
1860 (President)	110,000	77 247	70
1860 (Congress)	119,000	81 998	74
1859	106,750	85 904	82
1858	103 850	60,262	58

A comparison of these percentages gives an average of 70 for the decade, so that it is certainly within bounds to claim that, in the city of Philadelphia, only three-fourths of those who are entitled to a vote frequent the polls on election days.

The result of a comparison of the registered voters and aggregate votes of New York city presents almost as unfortunate a showing as in Philadelphia. The registry for the years 1860, 1864, and 1867 has been ascertained, and, estimating that of the intervening years, we have the following result:—

VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY FROM 1860 TO 1867.

Year.	Number Registered.	Number who Voted.	Per cent.
1867 (State ticket)	125,014	111,832	87
1867 (City ticket)	128,014	101,891	82
1866	128,000	114,169	89
1865	127,860	81,868	64
1864 (President)	126,999	110,399	87
1864 (Congress)	126 999	105 510	83
1863	124,500	66,966	54
1862	120,750	76 848	64
1861	118 000	57 325	49
1860 (President)	115,697	93,165	80
1860 (Congress)	115 697	92,789	80

This gives an average of 72 per cent. for the eight years, but little in excess of that shown by Philadelphia, although some of the votes cast in New York city, as that for Governor in 1866, were much larger in proportion than any polled in the former city. These, however, must be regarded as entirely exceptional, since we have seen that the vote of Philadelphia varies but little from the average vote of the whole country. As the vote cast by the dominant party of the city of New York decides the fate of the State at large, and the State, in a national contest, is the arbiter of the destinies of the whole country, New York city has been rendered the most hotly contested point in the whole line of the conflict, and has therefore at times been the theatre of a more active and effective canvass than any other section of the United States. This was especially the case in 1864, 1866, and 1867, in each of which years the fate of a great national party was trembling in the balance.

In the agricultural sections of the country, where the legitimate impediments in the way of a full vote are greater than in large and densely populated cities, and where fraudulent voting is comparatively unknown, the proportion of those who habitually neglect the exercise of their political privileges certainly does not fall below the standard of the two greatest cities of the continent, even if it does not exceed it.

Such is the light estimation in which the elective franchise is held by the American people; and when we come to inquire into its causes and effects, we find all impartial observers, of whatever political faith, are in agreement upon one point—that our present system of delegate elections and nominating conventions, while its more peculiar and corrupt features are to be traced directly and solely to the apathy of the people, is in itself the cause of the continuance of that apathy, if it is not to be regarded as its original source.

The abuses of the nominating system of the two great political organizations into which the voting population of the country is at present divided, are so numerous and so manifest that they do not require repetition. It is an undeniable fact that the machinery of both parties is, for the most part, in the hands of the worst elements which enter into their composition. Men without character and without principle have obtained control of the details of these party organizations; and by their thorough knowledge of all the turns and crooks, and their long experience in the manipulation of delegate elections and nominating conventions, they are enabled to maintain their power and to place under tribute almost every man, whether honest or dishonest, who would aspire to official position. This power they wield in the most arbitrary manner, making every consideration of public interest subservient to their own private and selfish aims. In short, they have reduced party political trickery to an elegant and elaborate science; and, having mastered it completely, the people would appear to be powerless in their grasp. The only manner in which this glaring abuse can be remedied is for the better class of our citizens—those upon whom fall the heavy burdens levied by unscrupulous "rings" of political tricksters—to enter into a fair and determined contest for the mastery.

The remedy is certainly distasteful, and its practical application repulsive to every sentiment of respectability. But fortunately it is not a hopeless one, in the city of Philadelphia at least. Although but little care is taken to preserve the results of delegate elections, we are enabled to arrive at the number of qualified voters participating in such elections held under Republican auspices in two of the wards of Philadelphia. In 1866 there was a very earnest contest for the Councilmanic nomination in the Twenty-second Ward, and the votes polled for delegates to the nominating convention in the interest of the rival candidates reached a total of 1449. Yet the Republican vote of the ward, as shown by that cast for Governor John W. Geary, was 2404; the number who participated in the delegate election being therefore but 60 per cent. of the number who subsequently voted at the regular election, and certainly not more than 50 per cent. of all the qualified Republican voters in the ward. The Twenty-second is a rural Ward; but when we go into the very heart of the city, we find a similar state of affairs existing. In the Tenth Ward, where the contest for the Councilmanic nomination in 1867 was one of the most spirited of late years, and where the successful aspirant for the candidacy was morally certain of an election by an overwhelming majority, the delegates favoring the rival factions received in the aggregate but 1683 votes. In this ward the Republican candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—the lowest on the ticket, certain local interests, aside from political questions, operating strongly to his prejudice—received 2382 votes, showing that but 70 per cent. of his supporters participated in the delegate election; while, if we take the vote for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State as a basis, the proportion is decreased to a fraction above 60 per cent. It has been found impossible to ascertain the exact figures of any of the Democratic delegate elections, but diligent inquiry among leading politicians of both parties in several wards has revealed the fact that 60 per cent. is a proportion seldom attained, and exceeded only in very rare and extraordinary cases.

In the light afforded by these figures, we are certainly within bounds in placing the average number of qualified voters who participated in the delegate elections of their respective parties in the city of Philadelphia at not more than two-thirds of those who subsequently find their way to the polls at the regular elections. It has already been shown that the latter class embraces ordinarily not more than three-fourths of those who are entitled to the franchise. Starting out with these data, and making ample allowance for the usual majorities at both the delegate and regular elections, we have the following result, showing the utmost extent of the power of the "rings" in the city of Philadelphia:—

	Percentage of Qualified Voters.
Number who vote at regular elections	75
Majority who elect at regular elections	39
Proportion of successful party who participate in delegate elections	26
Majority of the latter, who control the nominations and elections	14

Thus it is that the popular will is perverted by less than one-seventh of the voting population, and the maxim *Vox populi vox Dei*, which lies at the base of our political fabric, rendered almost as much of a mockery as it has been in France. A reform is certainly needed, and it is as certainly possible. The elective franchise is regarded by the American people too much in the light of a privilege; let it assume the proportion of a duty, the performance of which is incumbent upon all, and a marvellous change will result. A popular election will then become a true expression of "the voice of the people," which we can implicitly and safely accept as "the voice of God."

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STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 8 10 3

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 6wfm

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, No. 239 DOCK Street.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Twenty-third and South streets, the fixtures of a Distillery, consisting of three Copper Stills, three Worms, one Doubler, lot of empty Hogsheads, etc., seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphey, for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid.

9 16 10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH, 8 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	13,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400	par. Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	86,000·0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $6076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 296·52	103,313·62
		$1,507,603·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
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Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
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Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE: Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868, $2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868 $356,000·00.
$33,693·22	

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary. WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY. Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH. Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled. 7 27

LONDON IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:

E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul, Chairman. A. A. LOW, of A. A. Low & Bros. E. S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co. RICHARD IRVIN, of Richard Irvin & Co. DAVID SALOMON, No. 11 W. Thirty-eighth st. J. BOORMAN JOHNSON, of J. J. Johnson & Co. JAMES STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co.

E. W. CROWELL, Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. Y. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philada. 9 22 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT.

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN CONN.

Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK

Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.

All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their

Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street, 8 9 PHILADELPHIA.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL, No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and pa

Present State of Geographical Science.

At the meeting of the British Association at Norwich, England, on the 20th of August, Captain Richards, hydrographer to the Admiralty, reviewed the present state of geographical science, and referred particularly to those blanks on the map of the world which appeared to demand the attention of future explorers in the interest of humanity, and for the honor of the country. The science of geography was within easy reach of all, and it was matter of little surprise that it should be one of the most popular sciences. Wherever navigation had penetrated, they knew enough of the shores of the world for the purposes of geography proper, but it was necessary in the interests of commerce and the intercommunication of nations that they should be constantly adding to their knowledge. But for the knowledge of the physical geography of the ocean it would have been impossible to have laid the Atlantic cable. He had no doubt that, as soon as the requirements of commerce justified the outlay, similar cables would be laid until the whole world was encircled. The day was not far distant when a cable would be laid from Gibraltar to Malta, and along the Mediterranean and Red Sea, to bring India into more direct communication with this country. From India a cable would be laid to Australia and New Zealand, and another to China.

All this required an accurate knowledge of the physical geography of the ocean. Their energies were being directed to the argument of that inference; and he might say that by the aid of science and the modern inventions of mechanical science they were becoming intimately acquainted with the depths of every sea in the world. The bed of the Atlantic was known by three routes accurately, the average depth being about two miles. Within the last few weeks they had completed the obtaining of full knowledge of the depths of the Indian Ocean between the Red Sea and Bombay, and in various other places, and the depth was found to be not more than two miles. They had also very recently obtained the necessary knowledge of the depths of the ocean between India and China, and between the Cape of Good Hope and the Equator, the maximum depth in the latter case being a little over three miles. These were great achievements, second to none in importance, and in view of their practical results the Admiralty had prepared charts of the physical features of the Atlantic Ocean, and he trusted that they would be followed by charts of every other ocean in the world.

The darker side of the picture was to be found in Africa, Central Asia, and Australia, and that sealed book in the north of Europe which lay almost at their own doors. The mind almost failed to contemplate the great problems which were yet to be solved. It sickened the mind to see how comparatively little they had learned from the great and self-denying and self-sacrificing efforts of explorers. Scarcely more than a corner of Australia could be said to be fairly occupied. Of a great proportion of the interior they knew little more than they did when Cork first visited its shores a hundred years ago. There was here an almost unlimited field for zeal and enterprise, and the time has come when a combined effort should be made to remove a great reproach from the science of geography.

In referring to Africa he pointed out the results of the labors of Livingstone. For the last two years and a half he had been wandering almost single-handed to carry out the object to which he had devoted his life, namely, the extinction of slavery and the regeneration of the race of Africa. (Loud applause.) With reference to the fate of Livingstone there was a great mist in the public mind, and much cause for the anxiety which was felt, as he had been only once heard of within the two and a half years, and that eighteen months ago. If he was spared to return to this country, he believed he would return, not by the Mediterranean, as some thought, but by the way he went. The absence of Sir Roderick Murchison, which they all regretted (hear, hear) was caused by illness. Sir Roderick had written a letter from Germany, in which he said, "I beg you will tell the section that nothing except the necessity that I am placed under of coming to Germany for the recovery of my strength would have induced me to be absent. I have attended the meetings of the British Association for thirty-two years." Sir Roderick might, in fact, be said to have founded the section. [Applause.] The great hope of his (Sir R. Murchison's) life was to welcome home once more his friend Livingstone—a hope in which they all heartily joined. [Applause.] The President then referred to the subject of polar discovery. He trusted that further efforts would be made to discover the North Pole. It was a matter for the nation—not, as some held, for the Admiralty. He regarded it as being as much a public question as the Irish church [laughter and applause]; and he believed if it were only canvassed, it would have as much effect upon the elections [renewed laughter] in all places where geographers possessed the franchise to any extent.

What a "Tramp" Says.

The London *Star* says:—"We have received a letter on the subject of the accommodation offered to the wandering poor throughout the country from a correspondent who, to use his own words, has, during the past three months, been 'on a tour of inspection into the various tramp wards between London, Birmingham, Manchester, Preston, and back to London.' Most of these wards, it appears, are still very badly managed. 'The nearer,' says the writer—and we give his own spelling as well as his own words—'the poor artisan (vagrant he is styled in the printed form given him for admission) gets into an aristocratic neighborhood the worse the place his, and the treatment he has to submit to. For instance, Knutsford in Cheshire, near Lord de Tabley's mansion, and other magnates, I was locked up in the tramp ward between six and seven in the evening. There was no bread or anything else for supper, not even a drink of water, and I was told there was no breakfast the following morning. The place had not been even swept out, I should think, for a week. No straw, no rug, or covering of any kind; no place for a wash in the morning, and too much ventilation.' And Lewisham tramp ward, in which, after vainly trying to get work on the road, the writer was compelled to take shelter on Sunday last, was very little, if at all, better than Knutsford. 'It is a new building and like everything else our government, and almost all the different boards of guardians, meddles with is wrong in the beginning. If a place is to be kept clean in every particular, it must be insisted upon that they, the applicants, go to bed clean (as they do in Birmingham), yet in this new building there is no bath, the very first thing has ought to be put into operation is absent, and, therefore, the rugs and the beds will become filthy quickly. It had been very wet, yet there was not a hook or nail to hang my clothes on.' Such are our correspondent's experiences, and they appear to be those of a genuine casual. He is very precise as to names and even dates, and his charges are specific; he can, therefore, be easily corrected if he has not told the truth. In all probability his statements are substantially accurate."

The Spiritualist Treasure-Hunters.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from Mount Desert, Maine:—

"About a mile and a half from our camp a party of men are engaged in 'digging for treasures' under the direction of two spiritualistic mediums. They have been working at it all summer, and the man who owns the land, and is to have one-fourth of all that is found as his share of the proceeds, tells me that in about two weeks there will be developments that will astonish the world. He was an unbeliever at first, but he has become convinced now that the results of Captain Kidd's piratical expeditions are buried among the ledges of his farm. The mediums have told the diggers that there are twelve rooms, elaborately finished and covered with a roof of polished Egyptian marble, which are filled with treasures stolen by Kidd and his companions, and the owner of the land has spent considerable time in trying to convince us that a common trap ledge, smoothly worn by glacial action, is the roof of polished marble. The spirit who speaks through the mediums purports to belong to one of Kidd's companions, and he exhorts the men who are digging to make good use of whatever they may find. They have spent the summer in making the excavations which they expect will lead them to independent fortunes, and if they are disappointed they will have poor provision for the winter. The farm which is now thought to be so rich in treasure cost its present owner one hundred and twenty-five dollars for some two hundred acres of land, but he says that no amount of money would induce him to dispose of it now, although he is still in debt for about half the purchase-money. He says there are several other deposits richer than the one which they are now at work upon, and he professes to firmly believe that most of the money and valuables ever stolen by pirates will shortly come into his possession. My impression is that he can make more money in catching lobsters and selling them at two cents each, than in digging for Captain Kidd's ill-gotten booty."

Gossip from Rome---A New Saint.

The Rome correspondent of the *Pall Ma Gazette* says:—

"Nothing is now talked of at Rome but the new saint, Maria Taigi, a washerwoman in the service of the Chigi family, who died here in 1837, in the odor of sanctity. A great sensation has been created by her prophecies, which were confided to her confessor, Father Natali, now ninety years of age, who has faithfully related them as the events successively happened. The proofs of her present residence in heaven are incontestable, though her body is still on earth, having been exhumed from the catacomb of the church of St. Chrysogen in Trastevere. The corpse was found perfectly fresh and flexible, and is now exposed in a chapel ardente, raised at the expense of the Princess Barberini, in the aforesaid church, where everybody in Rome, with the exception of myself, has kissed its feet. The exhumation was ordered on the demand of the Postulator for her canonization, on his adducing the proofs of her beatitude, which state, among other wonders, that her image was sent to the Capitol last October, with an intimation that the building was threatened by a great danger, which nothing but this palladium could avert. The next day brought the insurrectionary attack, at the time supposed to have been repulsed by the troops, but now admitted to have been foiled by the miraculous image.

"The Marquis Cavaletti, senator of Rome, is determined to commemorate this event in a becoming manner, the Capitol being under his care; and he has ordered it to be represented in a picture, which will be placed in one of the galleries. The other day the confessor was asked whether Maria Taigi prophesied any further danger from the Garibaldians. 'Yes,' he answered, 'and in those days we shall see the Tiber as full of corpses as it now is of fish.' At this moment fish are so abundant in the Tiber, owing to the floods from the Umbria, that the Romans pick them out of the water with their hands."

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S

OFFICE,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co, New York
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. C. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Am. Ex. Co., New York.
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, N. Y.
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York,

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. MCCLURE Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Haug-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and it is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $30 each. $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2·50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

8 29 NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

THE GREAT

PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Receiving the aid and supervision of the Government, and carried forward by the extraordinary resources and energy of the powerful Corporations to whom it was entrusted—is rapidly approaching completion, and it is safe to say that NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO WILL BE CONNECTED BY RAIL BY THE

FOURTH OF JULY NEXT.

More than two-thirds of the Through Line and Branches between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean are constructed, at a cost of nearly

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,

And the remainder is being pushed forward with unparalleled vigor.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

To whom belongs the Western and Principal Portion of the Main-Stem Line, receive from the United States Government,

I. The right of way through the Territories with the use of timber and materials along the route.

II. An absolute grant of twenty sections per mile (12,800 acres) of the PUBLIC LANDS on the line, the minimum value of which is now fixed at $2 50 per acre.

III. A special issue of United States Six Per Cent Bonds, at the average rate of $35,000 per mile, delivered as the work progresses; which the Company are allowed to repay within thirty years, mainly by transportation service.

IV. Authority to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount, having the preferred lien—superior to that of the Government.

V. It receives, in addition, donation and subsidies from the State and Cities of California, amounting to more than $3,000,000 in gold:—

Or an aggregate of Cash Resources for construction of MORE THAN SIXTY MILLIONS UPON 725 MILES, independent of the ten millions of acres of public lands, and further subscriptions to the Capital Stock. The early completion of the enterprise is therefore beyond all doubt.

This Company have already carried their road successfully across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and are rapidly extending the track across the Salt Lake Plains, and have already a valuable way-traffic thereon. Besides a mileage upon all through business, this road having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being exempt from competition, they will always command large revenues. The net earnings upon the completed portions are more than double the total annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon.

The undersigned offer for sale, and recommend to investors, the

First Mortgage 30-Year Gold Bonds

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

bearing six per cent. per annum interest, both principal and interest payable in "UNITED STATES GOLD COIN." These Bonds are the first lien upon one of the most productive and valuable railroad lines in the world—a line which will be finished within twelve months, and which is already earning, after paying operating expenses, more than twice the annual charge of its Bonded debt. They are already widely known and esteemed in this country and Europe, and it is believed the remainder of the Loan will speedily be taken.

A limited amount will be disposed of at

103 per cent., and Accrued Interest, in Currency.

The Bonds are of $1000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached payable in July and January.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually in transitu at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than eight per cent upon the investment, and have, from National and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from FIVE TO TEN PER CENT. PROFIT and keep the principal or their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY BANKS AND BANKERS, AGENTS FOR THE LOAN, AND BY

BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
DE HAVEN & BRO., Bankers,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street.

All Descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT, SOLD, or EXCHANGED, at our Office and by Mail and Telegraph, at MARKET RATES.

ACCOUTS OF BANKS BANKERS, and others, received and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

No. 5 NASSAU Street,

9 14 m4t NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.—FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9⅝, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 6¾, 6·10, 7·8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8·05 and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7¾, 8·20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868, TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3· 5 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
9 15

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Stock and Gold Brokers,
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
E. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

HOOP SKIRTS.

THE

GRAND DUCHESS SKIRT

This New and Beautiful Article of Skirt

Eclipses anything ever before shown in this Country.

Patent Right Secured March 24, 1868.

The Trade Specially Invited to call and Examine the Goods, which are now on Exhibition.

SOLE AGENTS,

FARNHAM, KIRKHAM & CO.,
No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr. & CO.,
No. 59 LEONARD Street, New York,
FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr., & CO.
No. 149 DEVONSHIRE Street,
8 22 mwflm4p BOSTON.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA FANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS.

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $3·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $3·50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2 20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 3 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N. August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*" or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1 '68, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of

Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON,
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 11 03

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7, 1868.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until 12 M., THURSDAY, the 24th of September, 1868, for the furnishing and construction of an iron fence around the National Cemetery at Chalmette La. (near New Orleans).

Said fence will be 5124 feet long. Foundation Blocks for the railing to be of concrete, imbedded two feet in the earth; dimensions, 24x18x18

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York city; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., and at this Office.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

No bid will be entertained from any party who has hitherto failed in his engagements with any branch of this Government.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for fence at Chalmette Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
9 12 9t Department of Louisiana.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Bills for sale on London, Paris, Frankfort, Etc.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

Deposits received, and interest allowed.

Gold loaned. Collections made.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
FOR SALE AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.
January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

NARR & LADNER,

No. 30 South THIRD Street,

DEALERS IN

GOLD,

STOCKS, and

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit sold on all parts of Europe.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD. 8 29 2m

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.

Sept. 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 429 North Sixth street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture. 9 19 3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

EIGHTEENTH AND SUMMER STREETS, N. E. corner—Elegant Residence, Stable and Coach-house and large Lot.
GARDEN STATION, Chester county—Country Seat and Farm, 94 acres.
GERMAN, No. 23—Brick Dwelling.
SECOND, No. 704, below Shippen—Store and Dwelling.
ARCH, No. 2004—Modern Residence.
NINTH (North), No. 218—Business Location.
TENTH (North), No. 723—Modern Dwelling.
TWENTY-FIRST (North), Nos. 1311 and 1313—Modern Dwellings.
ARCH, No. 827—Store and Dwelling
LINDEN, No. 222 Camden, N. J.—Brick Dwelling.
RICHMOND, No. 241—Brick Dwelling.
BEACH, Nos. 1071 and 1073—Two Dwellings.
DELAWARE AVENUE, Nos. 1072 and 1074—Two Dwellings.
TENTH (South), No. 520—Modern Dwelling.
FOURTH (North), No. 1419—Brick Dwelling.
GROUND RENT—$66 a year.
GROUND RENT—$36 a year.
100 shares American Button-hole Company.
1 share Southern Mail Steamship Co., par $250.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
$1000 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
160 shares Lehigh Zinc Company.
1 share Franklin Fire Insurance Company.
$3000 Lehigh Navigation Railroad Loan.
27 shares American Life Insurance and Trust Co.
100 shares Holman Gold Mining Company.
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.
100 shares Central Transportation Company.
18 shares Southern Transportation Company.
20 shares Western National Bank.
Catalogues now ready. [9 18 3t

HANDSOME FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS BRONZES, ETC.
On Wednesday morning,

September 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1026 Cherry street, the superior furniture; comprising walnut parlor and dining-room furniture, oak library furniture, elegant carved library table, fine china and glassware, plated ware, bronze ornaments, marble clock, superior oiled walnut chamber furniture, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, satin delaine curtains, elegant moquet, Brussels, and other carpets, oil cloth, kitchen utensils, etc. 9 21 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

Sept 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 16 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday morning,

Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 18 5t

AGO.

10 000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES, of the best make imported, including—

Full lines men's and women's white, brown, colored, and mixed hose and half-hose, plain to full regular.
Boys', misses', and children's white, brown, mixed, and fancy hose, in all grades.
Gents', ladies', and children's silk, lisle, Berlin, and cloth gloves and gauntlets.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.

September 25, at 11 o'clock, on four months credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, and 200 pieces of oil cloths. 9 19 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 8

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,

September 24 commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash 1600 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc

Also, a prime and desirable assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's city made goods. 9 19 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor,

Sale at No. 2124 Spring Garden street.
ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2124 Spring Garden street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant walnut and cloth drawing-room suit; 2 handsome suits walnut chamber furniture; oak chamber suit; 3 suits fine cottage furniture; fine toned rosewood piano-forte, nearly new; handsome English Brussels, Imperial, and ingrain carpets; fine spring mattresses; blankets, china, kitchen utensils, etc

May be seen early on morning of sale. 9 16 5t

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, FINE VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, 6 LARGE AND SUPERIOR FIRE PROOF SAFES ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

23d instant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 429 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a very excellent assortment of superior household furniture, including handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered with reps, hair, cloth, and plush; 3 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture; wardrobes; extension dining-tables; secretary and book-cases; 6 large and excellent fire-proof safes, made by Evans & Watson, Farrell & Herring, and Lilly; fine mirrors; mattresses, beds, and bedding; china and glassware; fine velvet and Brussels carpets, etc. etc. 9 21 2t

SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
On Friday evening,

September 25, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a collection of Fine Oil Paintings, handsomely framed. The collection comprises eighty pictures of a varied and pleasing character.

Will be on exhibition two days previous to sale. [6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
STOCK OF FINE GILT AND SATIN HANGING PAPERS, BORDERS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold about 10 000 pieces of superior gilt and satin Paper Hangings, in perfect order.

This sale is well worthy of builders and property owners.

The paper can be examined on Monday, September 21. 9 19 2t

Sale at No. 1202 Chesnut street.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, LARGE MANTEL MIRROR, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1202 Chesnut street, will be sold the furniture of a Club House comprising:—elegant Brussels and ingrain carpets, large French plate mantel mirror, with walnut frame, elegant large walnut sideboard, oil finished and marble top; elegant secretary and bookcase; two walnut card tables, cloth top; fine lounge; walnut army chairs; large hat rack and umbrella stand, oil finished; walnut extension table, twenty feet long; ivory-handle knives, silver-plated ware, china and glassware, etc.

KITCHEN FURNITURE

Also, a full assortment of cooking utensils, refrigerators, ice chest, etc. [9 21 2t

IMPORTERS' SALE.
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
On Wednesday Morning,

Sept. 23, at 11 o'clock at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, an invoice of fine gold and silver watches, consisting of ladies' fine enamelled 18 karat gold watches; do. do do. set with diamonds; very fine English levers, by the most celebrated makers; American levers, of every make, in 18 karat gold and silver cases.

Stem winders and magic cases, chronometers, levers, duplex and lepine

The watches can be examined early on the morning of sale.

SILVER PLATED-WARE.

Also, will be sold, an invoice of fine silver plated-ware, comprising tea sets, cake baskets, ice-pitchers, castors, butter dishes, forks, spoons, butter knives, etc. [9 21 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS,
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
8 18 FREE GALLERY.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

H. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 North SIXTH Street
2 mwf

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.

Sept. 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 429 North Sixth street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture. 9 19 3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Violent Chap—Stole a Horse and Wagon—Lost his Watch—An Old Offender—An Absconding Thief—Didn't Like his Arrest—Assault and Battery—A Pretty Mate—Female Domestic in Trouble.

—A fellow named David Lamb was arrested this morning about 3 o'clock by Officer Tucker, at No. 753 South Thirteenth street. He had been exercising his muscle upon his wife, and when the screams of the poor woman caused the entrance of the policeman he also turned upon him. He drew a cavalry sabre and made a dash at the officer, but was secured before any damage was done. Committed by Alderman Bonsall in default of $1000 bail.

—Henry Cramer was arrested yesterday by Officer Bartlemas, at Twenty-eighth and Jefferson streets, while driving a horse and wagon which he had stolen at Third and Green streets. The owner of the team keeps a provision store at Twenty-third and Hare streets, and had gone to Third and Green streets on business. He had only been out of his wagon a few minutes when it was driven off by Cramer. Alderman Hutchinson held the thief in $1200 bail to answer.

—Sarah Collins and Francis Turner, both colored, have been arrested and held for a further hearing, by Alderman Swift, upon the charge of robbing a fellow with a white skin of a silver watch. Sarah enticed him into a house in St. Mary street, where Francis took the timekeeper. Officer Parker learned of the theft and made the arrest.

—Luke Sullivan, colored, well known in police annals, has again been arrested. This time he is charged with tapping the till of a place at Seventh and St. Mary streets of $10. Luke resided in Gillis alley. Alderman Moore committed him.

—Detective Levy has arrested a chap named Michael Honig upon the charge of false pretences. It appears that Michael, who lives at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Jefferson streets, had procured goods from a number of places in this city, for which he never intended payment. After getting possession of the things he attempted to move to Wilmington, Del., and had already taken some of his furniture aboard the steamer Felton, which plies to that city. Detective Levy caught him, however, before his little game was executed. A warrant for his arrest was issued by Alderman Beitler, at the instance of S. M. & J. L. Bartram, cloth merchants on North Second street, who, together with the firm of Seitz & Figgins, trunk and carpet-bag manufacturers, No. 813 Race street, had been fleeced by the accused. He had, altogether, secured goods to the value of $235. The Alderman held him for a further hearing on Saturday next.

—On Saturday night last Joseph McWorley was arrested for disorder on Frankford road, by Police Officer Oakes, of the Eighteenth District. Upon being taken into custody Joseph became contumacious, and drawing a knife, threatened to make use of it upon the person of the officer. He was taken before Alderman Neill, who held him in $1000 bail to answer.

—Arthur Shields, for committing an assault and battery on a conductor of one of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad trains at Manayunk, has been held in $500 bail by Alderman Ramsdell.

—Henry Archer, the second mate of the brig Waverly, from Pernambuco to this port, was arrested off the Navy Yard yesterday, by the Harbor Police, upon the charge of threatening, upon the high seas, to kill the captain and set fire to the ship. He was put in irons until the arrival of the ship at this city. Held for a hearing before an United States Commissioner.

—Barbara Albright, who has been employed for some nine months in a restaurant on Race street, below Fourth, was arrested about twelve o'clock on Saturday night, while carrying off, in a large bag, cabbages and eggs, the property of her employer. For some time shirts, table cloths, knives, forks, and eatables have been missed, and she is suspected of having purloined them. When arrested she maliciously broke the eggs in the bag. Alderman Godbou held her in $700 bail.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW POST.—A new Post has just been formed in this city, composed of veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. The object of this association is to benefit the families of those belonging to it when in distress. It seeks out the orphans of deceased soldiers and provides for their comfort. The new Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, No. 161, met at the hall corner of Ninth and Callowhill streets, on Saturday night, for the purpose of installing the officers. Colonel McLean declined the office of Post Commander.

The following persons were nominated and elected as Post Commanders:—Dr. E. D. Buckman; S. V. Com., General B. F. Foust, Jr.; A. Com., Lieutenant F. C. Garrigues; Quartermaster, Captain F. B. Gilbert; Post Commandant, Conrad Stewart.

A large number of new members were initiated, and several names proposed for membership. After the initiation a sumptuous repast was given in honor of Post No. 19.

Short speeches were made by Inspector-General Story, Colonel McLean, E. K. Murphey, Colonel Worrell, E. D. Buckman, Captain Saurman, and Captain Robinson. The following toast was given by Colonel McLean:—"General Grant, the pole star of our Union; during the dark hours in the late history of our Republic he shone the brighest; we will elevate him to the highest station among men—the Presidency of the United States—that after ages may point to him as the bright star of the nineteenth century."

The company separated at a late hour.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The Board of Surveys held its regular stated meeting at noon to-day, President Strickland Kneass in the Chair. A petition to place Tappan place on the plan of the city was negatived. A large number of applications for sewers and drain pipes were presented, and of these the Committees reported upon the following:—Three feet sewers on Lombard street, between Fifth and Sixth; Sartain street, between Poplar street and Girard avenue; Columbia avenue; Sixteenth and Montgomery avenue; Chance street, east of Tenth and north of Chesnut; and Marks street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. A two feet six inch sewer on Thirteenth street, from Jefferson to Oxford streets. A ten-inch pipe on Oxford street, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth; on Cuyler street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth; and on Shackamaxon street. An eight-inch pipe on American street, from Diamond street to Susquehanna avenue. A petition for a bridge, over Frankford creek, at Orthodox street, was referred to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor and Mr. Shallcross. The Board then adjourned, to meet on Monday next at 10 o'clock.

A SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning the drowned body of a man named Millward Murray was found in a pond, at Crystal Springs, near Holmesburg. The deceased, a married man, about sixty years of age, residing at Holmesburg, had for some time been bent on taking his own life, and had been closely watched to prevent the accomplishment of his purpose. Yesterday, however, he took advantage of the absence of his wife, and, going to the Springs, deliberately drowned himself. The Coroner has been notified.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION. — To-morrow evening the annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will open in Horticultural Hall, and continue open day and evening until Friday night next. It promises to be one of the finest displays of fruit, vegetables, plants, and flowers that has ever been seen in the city. Contributions are solicited, as competition will be open to all exhibitors.

NOT SUCCESSFUL.—On Saturday night some thieves effected an entrance into the office of the malt house of F. Blackburn & Co., Eighth street, below Jefferson, and attempted to blow open the safe. Though they somewhat damaged it, they could not, however, get it open.

GUNNING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, while gunning on the marshes below Mount Holly, William Fort, aged about twenty-five years, in attempting to draw his gun out of a boat, discharged the contents of both barrels, blowing away the fleshy part of his right arm below the elbow.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, John McConnell, residing at No. 707 South Broad street, had a hearing upon the charge of selling liquor to intemperate persons, after having been notified to cease doing so.

Mrs. Ann Cummings, residing at Broad and Shippen streets, testified that the accused sold liquor to her daughters; that she had notified him to refuse it, but that he still continued supplying them; her daughters drank to excess; the accused sold liquor also to the little son of one of her daughters, which he afterwards carried to his mother.

Held in $1000 bail to answer.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The special term of the court fixed at the adjournment of last month, was opened this morning, the same jury being in attendance that served in July.

The first case put upon trial was that of The United States vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, in which a freight car was the subject of claim. It was conceded by the defendants that the car, when seized by the Government officials, contained fraudulent whisky, which admission relieved the plaintiff from entering into any proof as to these facts. The explanation made, however, was this:—Situated near the railroad in Norristown is a large distillery, having a side track running into their yard, for the purpose of running their coal, corn, and other articles to and from the depot. Not long since the proprietor of this establishment applied to the agent of the Norristown Railroad for a horse car for the conveyance of seventy-five sacks of corn from their place. The agent replied that he had no such car at his disposal, but thought perhaps one could be obtained from the Reading Railroad, and at the request of the distiller he requested the agent of the latter road to lend them one. The car was readily sent across the bridge from Bridgeport and lodged in the distillery yard. On the following day, as was the custom every morning, the coal and other cars were taken from the distillery to the grounds of the Reading Railroad, and among them was this horse car. The agent, noticing the door of the car standing open, and seeing no one come in it, looked into it and discovered the whisky. Like a law abiding citizen he had the car at once set aside, and sent for the United States Collector of the District, into whose hands the matter was given. In view of the facts that they had not participated in the fraud, and had hastened to give the first intimation of its detection to the Government, the defendants maintained that they should not bear the forfeiture of the car. The jury rendered a verdict for the Railroad Company.

The United States vs. A Furniture Car and Pair of Mules, John Thompson, claimant. This was an information for forfeiture upon the ground that the mules and wagon when seized were engaged in the removal of whisky in violation of the requirements of the revenue law.

On the part of the claimant, Mr. L. C. Cassidy, who has resumed business, took the ground that there was no fraudulent intent on the part of the claimant, who acted without any knowledge of the illegality of the removal, and therefore he should not be made to lose his property.

The jury rendered a verdict for the claimant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—The September term of the Court opened this morning, the current motion list being the subject of consideration.

NINTH WARD ASSESSMENT.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—In the matter of the rule granted on Saturday, to show cause why an alternative mandamus should not issue compelling the City Commissioners to give the required notice of the place decided upon by the Assessors of the Ninth ward for the holding of the extra assessment, before reported, Mr. Isaac Gerard, representing the Commissioners, admitting that the petition of complainants upon its face justified such a writ, produced to the Court an affidavit containing the following averments:—In due time the Assessors of the Ninth Ward returned to the Commissioners' office the street lists of taxables in their district, at that time designating no place for holding the assessment; the Commissioners, in consequence of this failure, acting under the decision of this Court as given by his Honor Judge Brewster, proceeded themselves to fix the house of Colonel P. McDonner, No. 1018 Filbert street, as the proper place for that purpose. Subsequently, on the 22d of July, a communication signed by these assessors, Messrs. Brown and Lawless, and naming the house of D. B Beitler, No. 1619 Market street, as that in which the assessment should be held, was received at the Commissioners' Office, after the notification of the house in Filbert street had been given. But further, on the 30th of the same month, Mr. Lawless despatched a note to the Commissioners requesting them to consider his signature withdrawn from the notice, as he gave it without knowing its purport. In view of this disagreement between the Assessors the Commissioners thought their determination should be upheld.

On the other hand Mr. Van Cleve maintained that upon the face of the notice given by the Assessors, nothing was to be found but evidence of unanimity in the choice of this place, and no disagreement appeared until a week afterwards, the date of Mr. Lawless' note; and the testimony of this latter person was that he signed the notice, not unwillingly, but under persuasion. Moreover, the Commissioners did not wait until within ten days before the holding of the assessment, at which time the law requires them to give the notice, to see if then the Assessors disagreed; but some six days in advance of the time they stole a march on the assessors and sent out this notice. The decision of Judge Brewster referred to was a good one, but it did not apply to this case, for the circumstances under which it was given were that the assessors, up to the very time the Commissioners were required to have the lists printed and the place made public, were still in a state of disagreement, and the Commissioners could not have complied with the law unless they had named the place.

The Judge sustained Mr. Vancleve, adding that it was the duty of the commissioners, in case they had received no communication from the assessors, to call upon them to name a place, and then, in case they failed to do so, they were to designate the place. He thought the Commissioners had not done their whole duty in the matter, and, therefore, he would grant the writ prayed for.

SECOND PERIOD.

The second period of the present term began this morning, and a new panel of petit jurors was in attendance. A number of applications for excuse from service was made but only those were granted that were founded upon legal grounds.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 21.—The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, but prices were without any material change. 2600 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at 8¼@9¼c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 7¼@8¼c. for fair to good do.; and 5@7c. per lb. gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head,
118, Owen Smith, Virginia, 7¼@9¼ gr.
130, A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7½@9¼ gr.
49, Dengler & McClees, Chester co., 6½@9¼ gr.
146, P. McFillen, Va. and Chester co., 7@9¼ gr.
105, P. Hathaway, Ohio, 7@9¼ gross.
96, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@9 gross.
60, B. McFillen, Chester co., 8@9 gross.
90, Jas. McFillen, Ohio, 8@9 gross.
50, E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 8@9 gr.
154, Ullman & Bachman, Kentucky, 7@9 gross.
102, Martin Fuller & Co., Ohio, 7@9 gr.
86, Mooney & Smith, W. Penna. and Va., 7¼@8¼ gr.
75, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@7½ gr.
140, John Smith, Ohio, 8@9¼ gr.
88, L. Frank, Ohio, 6½@8 gross.
132, Frank & Schomberg, Ohio, 6@8¾ gr.
75, Hope & Co., Chester county, 6@8¾ gross.
94, M. Dryfoos & Co., West Va., 6@7¾ gross.
44, Blum & Co., W. Penna., 6@8 gross.
140, James Aull, Ohio, 5@8½ gross.
40, Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 7@8¼ gr.
18, A. Kimble, Chester county, 7@9 gross.
80, John McArdle, Ohio, 5@7¾ gross.
46, S. Frank, Kentucky, 7½@8¼ gross.
90, Seldonridge & Kelly, W. Va, 7@8½ gr.
125, R. Mayne, Ohio, 6½@8¼ gr.
40, J. Y. Latta, Chester co., 7@8¼ gross.
42, C. Walker, Virginia, 5½@7¼ gross.
10, J. R. Gemmell, Delaware, 6@6 gross.
23, P. Martin, W. Penna., 5@5½ gross.
23, James Amsley, W. Penna., 5@6 gross.

Hogs were in fair demand. 3300 head sold at the different Yards at $14 50@15 50 ₱ 100 pounds, nett.

Sheep were in fair demand at an advance. 10,000 head arrived and sold at 4½@5½c. ₱ pound, gross, for fat Sheep, and $1 50@3 ₱ head for stock Sheep.

Cows were also in fair demand. 150 head sold at $40@65 for Springers, and $45@85 ₱ head for Cow and Calf.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,
for the coming season.
Those wishing Cards will please call and examine our
SAMPLES.
All Engraving and Printing executed in the building by first-class Artists only.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
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KELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON

Proceedings of Congress—An Adjournment until October Agreed to—Inquiries into the Revenue Difficulties.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Republican Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, chairman of the Republican State Committee of that State, and Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, will speak in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday night. Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, will speak at Chester, Delaware county, Wednesday evening. Senator Henry Wilson will speak Thursday night next at the Steamboat Station, Chester county.

Adjournment.

The House met at noon. A quorum was present.

Mr. Schenck offered a joint resolution that, the Senate concurring, both houses adjourn till October 16, and after that, unless otherwise ordered, till November 10, and then, unless otherwise ordered, till the first Monday in December. He called the previous question, which was sustained, and the resolution passed without a division.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

THE PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain, in the course of his prayer, invoked the wisdom and grace needful to support the members in their public duties, so that whatever course they pursue may meet the Divine approval and sanction of the whole nation.

The clerk commenced reading the journal, but on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the further reading was dispensed with.

Resolution to Adjourn.

Mr. Anthony offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives adjourn their respective Houses until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 16th day of October, 1868, and that they then, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, further adjourn their respective Houses until the 10th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, and that they then, unless otherwise ordered, further adjourn their respective Houses to the 1st Monday of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A Quorum Present.

On motion of Mr. Sherman there was a call of the Senate, when 34 members answered to their names; exactly a quorum.

Mr. Anthony stated that his colleague, Mr. Sprague, was not present, owing to sickness.

The Resolution Adopted.

The question was taken on the adoption of the resolution, which was agreed to, yeas 33; nays 1, Mr. Buckalew.

Thirty Minutes Recess.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, at 12·15 the Senate took a recess for half an hour.

After the recess a message was received from the House that the latter had passed the resolution to adjourn to the 16th of October, if not then otherwise ordered to the 10th of November, and then, unless otherwise ordered, to the first Monday in December.

Mr. Buckalew offered a resolution, requesting the House to inform the Senate whether a quorum of members were present at the sitting to-day. He said he was informed there was not when that resolution was passed.

Messrs. Anthony and Edmunds thought it would be discourteous to ask the House that question. It was presumed that the House would not pass it without a quorum, and, besides, it was improper thus to inquire.

The House resolution was concurred in, and the President declared the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

Continued from our Second Edition.

The Vacant Chairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The prayer alluded to some vacant places, reminding the members that all are "passing away," and in a short time account of the deeds done or left undone must be rendered by all. He prayed for Divine aid to the members, that they might rightly meet and properly settle all the questions that may be presented to them, and so arrange all things for which they are responsible as to promote the highest welfare of the country.

The Speaker announced that, the recess having expired, the House of Representatives had resumed its session. He said that the journal of the last day's session was in print, and if there was no objection, its reading would be dispensed with.

Adjournment to October.

Mr. Schenck then offered the following:—

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, do adjourn their respective Houses until 12 o'clock noon on the 16th of October, 1868, and that they then, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, further adjourn their respective Houses until the 10th of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon; and that then, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, they further adjourn their respective Houses until the first Monday of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon. The previous question was seconded and the resolution was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Schenck asked leave to offer a resolution providing that, during the remainder of the second session of the Fortieth Congress, it shall be in order to suspend the rules at any time.

The Speaker inquired whether there was any objection.

Mr. Brooks (walking down the aisle towards his seat)—I object. (Laughter.)

Mr. Schenck moved to suspend the rules.

On a count by the Speaker there appeared to be but 105 members present. Tellers were ordered by the Speaker, but Mr. Schenck withdrew the motion to suspend the rules. Mr. Schenck then asked leave to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Expenditures be directed to inquire into the reasons why the supervisors of internal revenue, provided for in the law of July 20, 1868, have not been appointed; and also to ascertain whether or not, since the passage of said law, there has been any failure on the part of any officer of the Government properly to administer the internal revenue laws, or any attempt on the part of such officers, or of any person, to defeat, embarrass, prevent or improperly interfere with the prompt and efficient administration of such law, with power, by committee or otherwise, to sit during any recess of Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths, the necessary expenses to be paid from the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. Spalding said—I object to the introduction of any general business, and I object to the introduction of that resolution.

Mr. Schenck—I move to suspend the rules, and desire to state, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, that there is good cause for the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. Brooks—I object to any statement unless there be an opportunity given to reply.

Mr. Schenck—Very well, sir; then I will have no statement to make.

On a count by the Speaker, the vote on suspending the rules was 91 to 6, no quorum voting.

Mr. Schenck thereupon withdrew the motion.

After a pause, Mr. Schenck asked the Speaker whether the Senate had been heard from on the matter of adjournment.

The Speaker replied that no message had been received from the Senate.

Mr. Schenck then proposed a recess of half an hour.

Mr. Brooks made the point of order that less than a quorum could not order a recess.

The Speaker suggested that there might be a quorum present, as he had noticed several gentlemen not to vote on a division, the gentleman himself being one of them.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) suggested that the resolution in regard to internal matters be offered again, and that a vote by tellers be had, and Mr. Schenck thereupon renewed the motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. Spalding demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Brooks made points of order in reference to doing business without a quorum, but they were overruled by the Speaker in an elaborate decision.

Mr. Randall inquired of the Speaker whether it was in the power of the House to perform a legislative act when a quorum was not present?

The Speaker replied in the negative.

Mr. Randall called attention to the fact that there was not a quorum present.

The Speaker remarked that that would be disposed of by the yeas and nays—if no quorum then appeared there would be, of course, no business transacted.

After some discussion on this point a message was received at 12·30 from the Senate, stating that the Senate had agreed to a concurrent resolution to adjourn until October 16, and from then to November 10, and from then to the first Monday in December, and asking the concurrence of the House therein.

This resolution was in the same terms as that passed by the House, but was not a concurrence in the House resolution. The vote was then taken by yeas and nays on the motion to suspend the rules. Before the result was announced Mr. Schenck inquired whether a quorum had voted.

The Speaker replied in the negative, but remarked that there were several gentlemen in their seats who had not voted.

Mr. Schenck called attention to the fact that Messrs. Brooks, Eldridge, Randall, and others were in their seats, declining to vote.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.), inquired of the Speaker how many it required to constitue a quorum?

The Speaker replied that 111 constituted a quorum. [Note by the Reporter.—At the close of the last session there were 224 members on the roll. Since then Messrs. Stevens and Piney, of Pennsylvania, and Mann, of Louisiana, have died, leaving only 221 members on the roll.]

The result of the vote was then announced—yeas, 98; nays, 2 (Messrs. Kellogg and Spalding), no quorum voting.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) inquired whether there was any objection to concurring in the resolution of adjournment sent over from the Senate?

Mr. Randall objected.

Mr. Mullins moved that there be a call of the House, so as to bring the absent members within the pale of authority.

A call was ordered, and only 100 members answered to their names.

Both Houses Concur in Adjournment.

Both Houses have agreed to adjourn from to-day until October 16, and from that day to November 10, and from that day to the first Monday in December.

FINANCIAL.

800 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 103 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.
W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.
AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,
And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
September 14, 1868. [16 1 fmwsu] New York.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The House without a Quorum—The Sergeant-at-Arms Searches for Absentees—Final Adjournment of Both Houses.

Affairs in Canada—Popular Feeling in Nova Scotia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Resolution of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—In the House, Mr. Schenck introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire why the revenue supervisors had not been appointed, and to ascertain whether any officer of the Government, whose duty it was to administer the revenue laws, had failed in performing such duty. The Committee to be authorized to sit during the recess, and have power to send for persons and papers. Objection was made to this by Republicans, on the ground that it was going into general legislative business, and Mr. Brooks, of New York, objected to its introduction, when Mr. Schenck withdrew it.

Opposition to Legislative Business.

There is a strong opposition to doing any legislative business, both parties being anxious to get through and go home as soon as possible.

A Quorum Not Present.

On a motion to suspend the the rules, yeas and nays were ordered, which developed the fact that a quorum was not present, caused by several Democrats not voting so as to prevent, a quorum being recorded. E. B. Washburne has just ordered a call of the House, which was agreed to, and the Sergeant-at-Arms will bring in absent members. The Democratic tactics are to defeat the Republican caucus if possible, so that an adjournment *sine die* may be had.

Proceedings in the Senate.

In the Senate a bare quorum (thirty-four) was present, and when the adjournment resolution was passed, Mr. Buckalew voted no. Had he not voted, the Senate would have been without a quorum, and the resolution could not have passed had objection been made. The Senate resolution was sent to the House for concurrence, and the Democrats are filibustering to prevent a quorum voting, which they claim will defeat it.

The Roll

has just been called in the House and no quorum is present. The Speaker directed the doors closed, and forbade the members to leave the hall, and sent the Sergeant-at-Arms after absentees.

The Absconding Post Office Clerk.

Next to Congress meeting, the absconding case of the disbursing clerk, Olmstead, engrosses public attention. Postmaster-General Randall and Third Assistant Zevely were engaged this morning in investigating Olmstead's account, but nothing has transpired showing what the defalcation will be, if any. Zevely was formerly a disbursing clerk, and is well versed in the accounts of that department. Randall has appointed William Bell, a former disbursing clerk, to succeed Olmstead as superintendent and disbursing clerk, and he is also assisting in the investigation. Fault is found with the Treasury Department for paying the requisitions from Olmstead. It is alleged to be contrary to the rule of the department, which requires that any disbursing clerk who makes a requisition for funds must settle all accounts relating to it before another is honored with funds. Olmstead has not been arrested.

Both Houses Adjourn.

At 1 o'clock, while the roll was being called in the House to get a quorum, a message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of the House resolution by that body, which instantly put a stop to the House proceedings, as both Houses having concurred in the resolution it was now a law. The House adjourned at ten minutes past 1 o'clock. The Senate adjourned previously.

Who Were the Democrats.

Only five Democrats were present in the House—Brooks, Randall, Eldridge, Boyer, and Haight. In the Senate only two Democrats—Buckalew and McCreery. The latter came in after the Senate resolution had passed. Fully 120 members of the House were in the city, and a quorum would have been found, if necessary.

The Treasury Department.

Louis P. Stockdale is appointed guager for the First District of Pennsylvania.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

The State of the Province.

HALIFAX, Sept. 21.—The House on Saturday resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the country, when the Speaker left the chair and delivered a violent speech against confederation, and said if Nova Scotia was not set free he should continue until his dying day to reprobate and condemn a measure fatal to its political life and material interests. The people of Queen's county presented an address to Mr. Blanchard, expressing approbation at the noble stand he has taken in behalf of the Union.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—An appeal is published in behalf of the people of Labrador, who are reported in a starving condition.

The Bishop of Rupert's Land and Rev. Cannon Balch are spoken of as the successors to the late metropolitan, Dr. Tallord.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—Lord Monck has been advised by cable that Sir John Young has been appointed Governor General of Canada. He will arrive in November, and Lord Monck will leave about the 15th of that month.

Marine Disaster.

OSWEGO, Sept. 21.—The schooner Resolute, from Belleville, Ontario, for this port, with barley, in attempting to enter the harbor last night, struck the west pier, and has gone to pieces. The crew were saved.

Ship News.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—Arrived, steamships San Francisco, from New York, and Grenada, from Vera Cruz, and proceeded.

The Weather.

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—The first frost appeared last night.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	130½	Toledo & Wab.	61¾
N. Y. and E. R.	48½	Mil. & St. P. com.	90½
Phil. and Res. R.	92¾	Adams Express Co	51½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	28
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88	U. S. Express	48¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	90	Tennessee 6s, new	69
Chic. and N. W. prf.	90¼	Gold	143¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	103½	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi	109¾		

FIFTH EDITION

Bids for Printing Tobacco and Cigar Stamps Opened.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Internal Revenue Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The bids for printing tobacco and cigar stamps were opened to-day at the Internal Revenue Bureau, but no decision has been made up to the afternoon. The different bids are being examined, and the successful bidder will probably be announced to-night.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 21—A. M.—Consols, 94 for money and account. Illinois Central, 90½. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—A. M.—Cotton steady. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay up to Sept. 18, since the last report, were 14,000 bales. Sugar firmer at 35s. 9d., on the spot. Linseed Oil, 30s. 10d.

Arrived, steamship City of Washington at Liverpool, and Hansa at Southampton, both from New York.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 21—P. M.—American securities firm; Illinois Central, 90¾; Erie, 31.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—P. M.—Cotton steady. Breadstuffs firm. Pork buoyant at 87s. 6d. Cheese, 57s. Bacon, 56s. 6d. Pale Rosin buoyant at 15s.

FROM DELAWARE.

An Editorial Excursion.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 21.—A special train from Philadelphia, with representatives of the press, has arrived here, for the purpose of examining the merits of a number of palace cars built at the Wilmington shops, for the through line between Washington and New York. The company will extend their trip to the Susquehanna bridge.

FROM READING.

Berks County Fair.

READING, Sept. 21.—The annual Berks County Fair will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the present week, and special pains have been taken to get up a first-class exhibition. There will be a fine display of imported cattle. There is a liberal premium list, $430 being the State premium for the best trotter.

Convention of Colored Citizens.

UTICA, Sept. 21.—The convention of colored citizens will be held here on the 6th and 7th, and not on the 5th, as before stated.

Fatal Accident.

LEWISTOWN, Sept. 21.—George Noes fell from a freight train, at Wilton, on Saturday, and was killed.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Cotton quiet and steady, middlings 26@26¾c. Flour dull and declined 25c.; Howard Street superfine, $8 2 @9.; do. extras, $10@11 75; do. family, $12@12 50; City mills, superfine, $8 50@8 75; do. extras, $9 75@12; do. family, $12 50@13 50; Western, superfine, $7 50@8 25; do. extras, $9 25@10 25. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm; prime white, $1 15@1 18. Oats firm at 67@75c. Rye firm at $1 40@1 45. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess pork, $30 50. Bacon, rib sides, 16¾c.; clear sides, 17; shoulders, 12¾@14; hams, 22c. Lard, 20c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Cotton quiet at 36½ cents. Flour dull at Saturday's quotations. Wheat dull. Corn quiet at $1 14@1 20. Oats quiet 69@73c. Rye firm at $1 50. Barley firm at $1 80. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 80. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	130½	Pacific Mail St. Co	109¼
N. Y. and E. R.	48½	Toledo & Wabash	61¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	92¾	Mil. & St. Paul com.	90½
Mich. S. and N. I. R	85	Adams Express	51
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	88	Wells, Fargo Exp.	28
Chi. and N. W. com	89¾	U. S. Express Co.	48¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89½	Tennessee 6s, new	69
Chi. and R. I. R.	103¼	Gold	143¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	109¾	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 21

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

	BETWEEN BOARDS.		
$500 City 6s, New	103¼	100 sh Penna R.	b60. 56¾
$8500 do. mun	103¾	100 do	2d. 56¾
$400 do. N. 8s	103¾	200 do	56¾
$5000 Pa 6s, 3 ser	103¾	100 sh Reading	46 31
$2000 C & Am 6s, '75	93	300 do	46¾
36 sh C & Am. Thurs.	129	200 do	2d. 46¾
9 sh Western Bank	92